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STRIKERS USE DYNAMITE

Charged They Conspired to Wreck a Hat Factory at Rutherford, N. J.

ONE ARRESTED, THE OTHERS ESCAPED

Manufacturers Will Make Every Effort to Bring the Guilty Ones to Justice—Mr. Hahn's Statement.

Nathan L. Hahn, a lawyer of 237 Broadway, is hot on the scent of what he declares to be a blackmailing conspiracy, in which dynamite plays an important part. Mr. Hahn is senior member of the firm of Hahn, Myers & Bronner, counsel for the Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association, against whom, it is alleged, the conspiracy is directed. As the representative of this association, Mr. Hahn appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to prosecute a complaint against Louis Friedman, a capmaker of 41 Ludlow Street, who, Mr. Hahn charges, is a tool under the director or directors of the conspiracy.

Friedman is under indictment in Bergen County, N. J., for an alleged attempt to blow up the cap factory of Bernstein & Goldberg, in Rutherford, N. J. He was arrested late Saturday night in Ludlow Street by a Rutherford constable, aided by two Central Office detectives, and at Mr. Hahn's request Justice Voorhis, who presided at the Tombs, held the prisoner to await requisition papers from the New-Jersey authorities.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Hahn told his story concerning Friedman and the men under whose orders he is charged with acting.

"We have positive proof," said Mr. Hahn, "and shall present it at the proper time, to show that two or three men in this town have banded themselves together to extort money from the members of the Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association, and that they are prepared to and have employed dynamite to gain their ends. This association represents about $7,000,000 of invested capital. Mark Davis, whose factory is at 43 West Fourth Street, is President of the association.

"The men employed by the manufacturers are almost without exception Russian Poles, a mean, treacherous and perfectly reckless lot. They care nothing for law or the rights of others, and scruple at nothing to gain what they are led to believe will be to their advantage.

"A large body of these men have an organization known as the Capmakers' Union. They are under the absolute control of two or three leaders, and a paper printed in a Hebrew-Polish jargon that no one but these people can understand is published in their interest up town.

"Not long ago these leaders concluded to make a strike on the manufacturers. They are shrewd, calculating men, and were entirely too smart to resort to methods that might bring them directly in conflict with the law. So they ordered their followers to strike, and formulated demands on the manufacturers that would practically give them absolute control of the business. Of course the manufacturers refused, and the ment went out.

"Quite a number of operatives desired to remain, but the strikers resorted to violence and threats, and the men willing to work were made afraid of their lives. The result was that the business of the Manufacturers' Association was paralyzed. For over three weeks now every factory operated by members of the association has been shut down.

"One of the firms—Bernstein & Herman—was unable to stand the shut-down. It was a case with them of going ahead or being ruined, and so they concluded to remove their plant from this city to Rutherford, in the hope that they would be permitted to go ahead with their work. They made the move about two weeks ago, obtained all the men they needed, and went ahead with their business.

"The men directing the strike were furious at this. They concluded to close Berstein & Goldberg down at all hazards, and last Monday evening they called a meeting of the operatives. We had two of our men in the meeting, and know everything that transpired there. Resolutions were adopted that Bernstein & Goldberg must be closed up, and a delegation was appointed to go to Rutherford and see that it was done. They were instructed to use dynamite, if necessary, to wreck the factory. On Tuesday eighteen of the men, of whom Friedman admits he was one, went to Rutherford. They swooped down on the factory and exploded some substance which we believe to have been dynamite.

"Fortunately, little damage was done by this, but the conspirators made good their work by destroying a lot of manufactured goods and raw material, stealing some of the machinery, and otherwise crippling the factory, so that it had to close down. Warrants were issued by the New-Jersey authorities for Friedman and two men named Rabinovitz and Cohen. These men were the ringleaders of the gang, but they are not the heads of the conspiracy, and are not really the men we are after. They simply acted under orders, like their fellows.

"Rabinowitz and Cohen got wind of the trouble brewing and ran off. Friedman was arrested at a meeting of the strikers Saturday night. We have promised not to prosecute him if he will help us to run down the Directors. He has practically promised, and we think we will have the chiefs of the gang by the heels to-morrow."

"Have these so-called chiefs made a direct demand for money on the manufacturers?" asked the reporter.

"No; they have simply tied up the factories, told the manufacturers that they, the conspirators, alone had it in their power to say when the strikers should return, and then awaited results. The manufacturers know that they could start up by paying these men blackmail, but Mr. Davis and his associates declare that they will go out of business rather than submit to such dictation.

"In the meantime the strikers are kept stirred up by means of the paper controlled by the gang. It fairly bristles with inflammatory statements. I am having a most incendiary article, published in the last issue, translated, and will lay the translation to-morrow before the authorities. We are watching the men carefully, our detectives keeping us posted, and we hope to prevent violence here in this city until we can lay hold of the main conspirators."

Mr. Hahn said in conclusion that developments would show facts on which several men would be sent to State prison.

Overexertion Kills a Bicyclist.

NORTHPORT, N. Y., June 23.—Claude D. Sanford, a son of Charles S. Sanford, grocer of this city, died this afternoon in terrible agony from overexertion. He was taken ill while riding on a bicycle from East Moriches, L. I., and stopped at the house of Gideon Bishop, where he fell on the grass, calling for some one to go for a doctor. He became unconscious, and, although two doctors labored for two hours, they could not save his life. He was thirty years of age, an only son, and was engaged in the jewelry business.

Mrs. Farrell to be Tried for Murder.

LA PLATA, Md., June 23.—Mrs. Belle Farrell, under indictment for murdering her husband, a hotel keeper at Hughesville, Md., some months ago, surrendered herself last night. She was a noted beauty of Charles County, and was well known in Washington, where she resided for a time. She disappeared after her husband's body was exhumed and strychnine was found in it. Mr. Farrell was fifty years old, and a cripple; Mrs. Farrell is but twenty-seven. Her trial will begin to-morrow.

DELEGATES BACK FROM CLEVELAND

O. I. Wise Tells How Cheers for Platt and Quay Were Louder Than Those for Grant and Lincoln.

Most, if not all, the New-York City delegates from the Republican clubs to the National League Convention at Cleveland returned to the city yesterday. They added little to the information already published concerning the attempted raid of the Western silver men on the convention and the failure of that body to declare itself in favor of sound currency.

One visitor said that Chairman Thomas H. Carter of the Republican National Committee, also a Senator from Montana, had been there, working like a beaver in favor of the white metal.

Otto Irving Wise, who went as one of the "visiting statesmen," with Warner Miller and other lights in the party, related an incident which indicates that the leaguers are not so given up to patriotic principles and pure politics as the casual reader of the club constitution might suspect.

"Robert P. Porter entertained us in great shape in his new newspaper building," said Mr. Wise. "He made it very pleasant for us, and our visit to him was one of the most enjoyable incidents of the trip. During the festivities, Gen. Carr of Illinois made a speech. He made some allusions to the trio of great Republicans—Lincoln, Grant, and Blaine. Later on, he spoke of the value of organizations like the clubs, and then, in paying a tribute to the men who have made the party powerful to-day by their work as organizers, he cited as illustrations Matthew S. Quay and Thomas C. Platt.

"Well, I tell you, the crowd whooped it up for Quay and Platt in a way that shook the rafters. The applause their names received made that which was given the names of Lincoln, Grant, and Blaine seem like a period of comparative silence."

NEW RUDDER STOCK FOR ST. LOUIS

Repairs Are Being Made with All Speed, and the Vessel Will Probably Leave on Schedule Time.

The injured rudder of the American liner St. Louis was unshipped yesterday, and swung on the uncovered extension of the American Line pier, where mechanics at once began to detach the undamaged plate from the braces which held it fast to the broken rudder stock.

The rudder, with all its parts, weighs 27 tons. The American Line agents realized that it would be something of a task to unship the heavy mass of steel, and engaged a powerful derrick. The wrecking steamer Hustler also assisted in the operation.

In swinging the rudder onto the dock, Peter Rutledge, a boilermaker of 363 Gold Street, Jersey City, was struck by one of the swaying blocks, and his shoulder was dislocated. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

A new rudder stock, which had been shipped from the Cramps' yard on a special car, arrived in the afternoon. The plate of the old rudder, as soon as it has been detached from the old stock, will be bolted to the new one. It was said last night that the rudder would be ready for shipping to-morrow, and that the St. Louis would sail at the scheduled hour Wednesday morning.

SUICIDE TO ESCAPE LYNCHING

A Captured Thief Takes His Own Life in a Fit of Desperation Caused by Intense Fright.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 23.—Three hundred farmers of Du Page County organized themselves into an armed posse to capture a gang of thieves who have been stealing everything movable on their farms, between Elgin and Hinsdale, for the last two months. One of the band was run down yesterday after a midnight chase and taken to the Hinsdale jail by thirteen of the farmers.

The villagers were aroused by the threatening talk of the captors, and the crowd continued to surround the lockup after the prisoner was in his cell. The demonstration frightened him into believing he was to be lynched. He took a piece of glass from a broken window and cut the artery in his left wrist. When the Marshal opened the door he was dead.

The farmers recognized the suicide as the leader of the gang, although he protested he was an innocent peddler. He has not been identified yet. The chase is being kept up for others.

SON SAVED AND FATHER DROWNED

Baker Smith Attacked With Heart Failure While Rescuing His Boy.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 23.—W. I. Smith of White Plains was drowned at Oakland Beach on Long Island Sound this morning while attempting to rescue his son Gordon, fifteen years old, from drowning.

While bathing Gordon lost his presence of mind and was sinking when his shouts brought his father, William Hanson, and John Hughes to his aid. He was rescued in the nick of time. The two men, however, failed to note that Mr. Smith had evidently succumbed to heart trouble in his excitement and had disappeared beneath the water. When found the body was standing upright in nine feet of water. All efforts to resuscitate him failed. He was forty-three years of age and had bakeries at Tarrytown and Port Chester. He leaves a wife and several children.

KILLED BY A SOUTHERN FARMER

A New-York Man Shot and Stabbed by an Alabama Enemy.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23.—Emmett Chester, a farmer living five miles from here, accused C. F. Wilson of New-York with improper behavior with his stepdaughter. Yesterday Charles Minze, a friend of Chester, enticed Wilson in swimming, and when they were dressing, Chester approached with a shotgun, told him that this was his last day on earth, and shot and killed him. Chester then cut Wilson's throat and stabbed him in several places.

Charles Minze was arrested and brought to town as an accomplice. Chester is still at large. Wilson was a newcomer and claimed to be a son of G. F. Wilson of New-York, of the banking firm of Wilson, Larabee & Co.

Children Ignite an Ice House.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 23.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out among the extensive icehouses belonging to Seth C. Horton, and but for the prompt action of many near-by residents the loss would have been ruinous to the ice company. Some children in playing about the buildings set fire to a large heap of waste matter and in a few moments one of the main buildings was in a blaze. The alarm was sounded throughout the village and the entire fire department responded, but on their arival found that the efforts of the citizens had luckily checked the conflagration. Had the fire started at night thousands of tons of ice would have been lost.

Shot at a Bird and Hit a Boy.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—James Reilly, fifteen years old, of Browertown was shot this afternoon and probably will die of his wound. The shooting was done accidently by a boy who fired a shotgun at a bird on a bush. Reilly was behind the bush and the boy did not see him, nor did Reilly see the boy. The contents of the gun entered Reilly's abdomen. The boy escaped and his identity is not known.

SAILORS PUZZLE DOCTORS

Men from the Chicago Are Suffering from a Peculiar Fever.

FOUND THE GERMS OFF ALGIERS

Navy Hospital Officials Do Not Know What to Call the Disease, Which, They Say, Is Difficult to Cure.

The surgeons at the Navy Hospital in Brooklyn are puzzled by a peculiar malady prevalent among the sailors who served on the Chicago during her last cruise.

There are at the present time, according to the statement of Surgeon-in-Chief Dr. Edward S. Bogert, about twenty of the Chicago's crew laid up in the Navy Hospital, and a half dozen or more are at the Norfolk Hospital, where they were taken from the Amphitrite, to which many of the Chicago's crew were transferred after the latter vessel went out of commission.

Although some of the men in Brooklyn have been under treatment for six or seven weeks, their condition has been but little changed. The same high temperature, giddiness, and rheumatic pains in the joints, which characterized the disease when first contracted, are still experienced by the victims, and little progress seems to have been made in successfully contending with the illness.

Dr. Bogert said yesterday that the disease from which the sailors are suffering is well known in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, and that there is no mystery about it. He aamitted, however, that they had not as yet made a satisfactory diagnosis of the disease, and that the patients did not seem to improve perceptibly.

The sailors take a different view of the case. They say the doctors are puzzled, and that they have no name for the malady, nor any satisfactory treatment. The certificates which are sent with each patient to the hospital are supposed to state the name of the disease with which he is suffering. In the case of the Chicago's men the disease is put down under various names. The certificates of some named it typhoid fever, but the treatment in these cases was not that which is used in typhoid fever cases.

One of the most dangerous features of the "Chicago fever," as it is termed at the Navy Hospital, is an excessively high temperature. One sailor said yesterday that his temperature had run up to 104°, and that the temperature of the man on the adjoining cot had reached 100°. The sunstroke treatment is used in lowering the temperature. Ice is used in every conceivable shape, a plunge in an ice bath being the most effective and expeditious relief.

A reporter for The New-York Times visited the hospital yesterday and found a bench on the terrace occupied by several of the Chicago's crew, who looked the pictures of woe.

"Chicago fever?" said one, a stout, good-looking "tar," who went by the name of Ham; "well, I should say so. I know a thing or two about the Chicago fever. I have had rheumatism, yellow fever, smallpox, and all the rest of 'em, but, shiver my timbers, if this doesn't lay a man out quicker'n any of 'em."

His companions showed their assent by a nod of the head, and Ham proceeded to dilate on the peculiarities of their mutual enemy.

"We got it," he said, "while layin' off the port of Algiers. There was no tide there and a stiff land breeze all the time. We laid there seven week waitin' for the 'Frisco to come and relieve us, and durin' all that time there was a big sewer emptied right off o' midships, and I guess that wasn't overhealthy for the crew. Leastwise the men began to keel over, one by one, until there was sixty or seventy on the sick list.

"We left Algiers in February and went to the Rock, where some more o' the men went under. When we got in port here, most of the crew went on the Vermont and some went on the Amphitrite at Norfolk, and they're laid up at the hospital now.

"The disease first makes you feel lightheaded, and then comes the bloomin' fever, and after that terrible pains in the joints. I have been here seven weeks," he added, as he slowly and carefully lifted one leg over the other, "and the only thing they have given me for these pains is some kind of powder that don't seem to do no good."

The sailor asserted that he had just received a letter from a mate in the hospital at Norfolk, saying that two of the strongest men in the crew of the Chicago had died since being admitted there, and it was believed that the fever had killed them.

Dr. Bogert said yesterday that the fever was not so malignant as that.

"What do you call the fever?" asked the reporter.

"Well, it is generally called remittent fever," said the doctor. "But the truth is that it is not remittent fever. It may be what is called Mediterranean, Malta, or Rock fever, but we have not diagnosed it satisfactorily as yet. None of the men has died from it here up to this time, but we don't know what may happen.

"One peculiarity about it is that the germs which were inhaled at Algiers do not seem to take effect oftentimes until months afterward. It is not a contagious disease, but one of long duration and quite troublesome to combat."

PAID HIS OWN SALARY WITH THE MONEY

Ex-Warden S. W. Chase of Kansas Likely to be Arrested.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 23.—Ex-Warden S. W. Chase will probably be arrested in a few days on the charge of misappropriating State funds. Pending the recent investigation of the numerous charges filed against Chase, which resulted in his removal from office, Gov. Morrill suspended him, but he declined to surrender the Wardenship and held on until ousted by the Supreme Court. After he was suspended the State Auditor refused to audit his accounts or recognize his vouchers for salary.

Chase then went to Oklahoma and collected $2,300 from the Territory due the State for the Board of Territorial prisoners who were confined in the Kansas Prison. Chase did not turn this money over to the State Treasurer, but used it to pay his own salary and certain bills against the State.

THREE DROWNED IN THE PASSAIC

A Father and Two Sons Meet Their Deaths Within Two Years.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23—Raymond Voorhees, six years old, of 335 Oxford Sreet, was drowned in the Passaic River at the foot of Clay Street this afternoon. The boy's mother is married to her second husband, and the lad was usually known as Ray Rosencrans, the latter being his stepfather's name. This afternoon the boy was playing on a brick barge tied to the dock at the foot of Clay Street, and slipped into the water. The body was not recovered.

In September, 1893, the boy's father, Raymond Voorheers, was drowned in the Passaic River near Greenville. He was rowing, and accidentally fell into the water. A year before an elder brother of the lad drowned to-day was drowned in the Passaic near this city.

A British Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, June 23.—The British steamer Bessel, Capt. Alloot, from London for Santos, has been sunk in collision with the British steamer Hero, from Jersey for Hull. The crew of the lost steamer was landed at Hull. The Hero, though seriously damaged, proceeded for her destination.

PLATT'S PASTOR SCORES SAGE

The Rev. Dr. Burrell Indorses Mr. Choate's Comparison to Dives — Lesson from the Henry Murder.

In the course of his sermon last night on "Dives and Lazarus," the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, at the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, referred to the trial of the suit brought by William Laidlaw against Russell Sage, and also to the recent mysterious murder of the old miser, Henry, in Brooklyn.

Dr. Burrell said that during the trial of the Laidlaw-Sage suit Mr. Choate used the parable of the rich man and the beggar with great effect. The application was just, he said, and the use of it wise, for lawyers should acquaint themselves with and use quotations from the Bible more than they do. The more so, indeed, as equity and jurisprudence are founded on the decalogue, as are also the laws of State and Nation.

"The parable, however," said Dr. Burrell, "does not mean that wealth of itself is bad, or that poverty at all times is grace. Nor does it mean that all the rich are scoundrels, entitled only to hell's fire from the fact that they have wealth. Neither does it guarantee seats in paradise to all the poor. It makes conditions that must be borne in mind at all times. I have known many rich men, many millionaires, who have used their great abundance of riches for the alleviation of pain and suffering; who have used their wealth as the Bible directs that it should be used—for the betterment of mankind generally, and for the greater honor of God. There are many of the wealthy men of this city who annually give thousands upon thousands of dollars to public charities to the poor and the deserving—but then they give in the unostentatious way that attracts not attention nor public comment, and their good deeds go and are buried with them. But I am sorry to say that on the other hand there are thousands to the one who gives who never give a penny in charity from one year's end to another—who are the Dives spoken of in the Bible.

"If wealth is not therefore always bad, neither is poverty always a grace. The poverty which is begotten of indolence and vice is an abomination in the eyes of God. Such poverty is a shame, a sin."

Dr. Burrell then drew attention to the Henry murder case, saying that he knew no more deplorable sight nor a more harrowing one than that of the old miser lying dead at the foot of his stairs bathed in his life's blood, while above, locked away with the cunning of the veriest Dives, were his thousands, the hoardings of his lifetime, the price of his life, the barter of his soul.

"The picture is more instructive," he continued, "from the actions of his three sons—the bad one charged with parricide, the second one an imbecile, and the third, or good son, counting out the gold while the old man's body was yet in the house.

"Here is an instance where gold was hoarded up simply for the sake of keeping it. The act brought its own condemnation. Misfortune is bound to follow where gains are ill gotten."

In closing his sermon, Dr. Burrell said that much of the poverty of the day was due undoubtedly to loose morals and improvidence, and declared that there were annually spent for drink $1,200,000,000, to which the workingmdn subscribes $900,000,000.

CASHIER BIRCH SHOT BY A THIEF

He Was Trying to Protect the Money of a Chicago Street Railway Company.

CHICAGO, June 23.—C. B. Birch, one of the barn cashiers of the West Chicago Street Railway Company, was murdered in his office in the car barns at Milwaukee and Armitage Avenues, at 2:30 o'clock this afternon. The cash drawer was robbed of from $100 to $200.

Birch was alone in his office when the robber entered. There were men in the barn, but no one was within calling distance. The cashier was in a wire cage, but had left the door open. When the robber demanded the money Mr. Birch reached for his revolver and was immediately shot. He fell to the floor, but managed to fire one shot, which went wild. The thief fired three more bullets into his body and then, emptying the cash drawer, ran out with its contents and escaped.

The safe in the office contained $5,000 and the door was open, but this money was not touched. Mr. Birch died at 7 o'clock, and while he was able to give a good description of his murderer no trace of him has yet been found.

THE BROWNES ON THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY

Coxey's Son-in-Law Moving Toward Washington by "Easy Stages."

MASSILLON, Ohio, June 23.—Bridegroom Browne, Coxey's son-in-law, according to his latest fulmination is proceeding to Washington by easy stages, where he expects to be the central figure in the reunion of the pining Commonweal. The necessity for proceeding by "easy stages" is plain, in view of the fact that he was obliged to borrow 25 cents to get as far as Canton.

A complacent Probate Judge provided him with the marriage license, for which no fee was paid, and an easy-going Justice tied the knot on the same terms.

The bride travels from town to town in street attire, with her bridal outfit in a carpet bag. This trousseau was secured by Browne through an obliging acquaintance, and consists of a gown of mull, a cheap white veil, and a pair of white shoes, all of which cost exactly $4.82.

Browne's programme is to deliver daily speeches while his wife sells "reform literature." He has dropped Coxey's bills, and after devoting a year to proclaiming them inspired from on high now ridicules them.

DEATH OF A COUSIN OF GLADSTONE

David G. Steele, a Farmer, Who Lived in Jefferson City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 23.—A first cousin of Gladstone died near this city yesterday, in the person of David G. Steele, a Cole County farmer.

Mr. Steele was born in the town of Biggar, in Scotland, in 1813, and his mother was an aunt of the "Grand Old Man." He came to this country at an early age, lived for a while in Virginia and Ohio, and came to Jefferson City in 1865.

He had no relatives in America. He was a man of high character, and never boasted of his relationship.

Chased the Negro and Killed Him.

HOPE, Ark., June 23.—While Mrs. Thomas Orr, a white woman, living near Shover Spring, was at the spring after water a negro seized her. She succeeded in releasing herself from his grasp and ran to the house, the negro pursuing. Mr. Orr, who was plowing in the field near by, heard her screams, and ran to her rescue. The negro fled in the direction of Hope. Orr pursued with a loaded gun, and, overtaking the negro, shot him dead. Orr was acquitted by the Coroner's jury.

Shot as He Fled from Jail.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 23.—The police arrested Edward Burns, a young married man, last night on the charge of misbehavior toward a thirteen-year-old girl, whom he had enticed to his home. Just as Police Officer Frank Clark was unlocking the city jail door, the prisoner sprang into the darkness and ran. The officer fired two shots, one of which struck the fugitive in the back, and penetrated the intestines, making a fatal wound.

WATCHED THE BOY DROWN

Policeman Slattery, It Is Declared, Could Have Saved Andrew Plum.

SAID HE KEPT OTHERS FROM AIDING

Charges Made by Some Who Saw the Death Struggle in the Prospect Park Plaza Fountain.

Andrew Plum, ten years old, was drowned in the fountain at the plaza, facing the main entrance of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

Charges are made that the boy was drowned in the presence of a large number of people, while a park policeman deliberately watched his struggles in the water, and not only himself failed to go to the rescue, but refused to allow any other person to try to save the child.

Many complaints were made to Capt. McNamara of the Park Police concerning the inhuman manner in which Park Policeman Slattery conducted himself, and the Captain will investigate the matter carefully to-day. Herman Schmidt, the stepfather of the little fellow, who lives at 559 Warren Street, also called at the Park Police Station and gave notice that not only would he make a complaint to Park Commissioner Squier, but would also visit Mayor Schieren to-day.

"Had the policeman had the slightest common sense," the stepfather said last night, "my boy would not have been drowned. He refused to rescue him, and threatened to arrest any person who went into the fountain."

Andrew and his brother John, fourteen years old, went to the Park together yesterday. They first went to the fountain which is in front of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch. While they were looking into the water, Andrew saw a stick in the water. He leaned over the iron railing that surrounds the fountain in order to get the stick, and in doing so his straw hat fell into the water.

Andrew then leaped over the railing to reach for his hat. He slipped, fell into the water and went under.

Policeman Slattery came up just then, and when he saw the boy in the water, it is said he stood still, watching him.

"Why doesn't somebody rescue the boy?" said a girl in the crowd. "If I was a man, I'd jump in."

Policeman Slattery, it is said by several who were eye witnesses to the affair, and who subsequently visited the headquarters of the park police refused to allow two men to go to the rescue. One of them had got as far as the railing, when Slattery ordered him away.

John Plum, the brother of the drowning boy, was frantic, and cried for some one to rescue his brother.

After Andrew had come to the surface the third time, Policeman Slattery sent James Bowey, who is employed in the park, for a rake, and the boy's body was taken from the water by this means.

Dr. Parsons of Park Place was sent for, and he pronounced the boy dead when he viewed the body. The body was taken to the Grand Avenue Police Station and Coroner Kene was notified.

Mr. Schmidt, the stepfather of the drowned boy, when he learned of Andrew's death, went immediately to the Park. When he heard what was said about Slattery's not rescuing the boy he became greatly indignant and made a complaint against him to Capt. McNamara.

"Policeman Slattery," said Capt. McNamara, "denies the charges. He says that it was impossible to rescue the boy when he arrived.

George T. Adams, who witnessed the drowning, declared that the conduct of the policeman was the most outrageous thing that he had ever seen. To a reporter for The New-York Times, he said last night that the policeman would neither make an attempt to rescue the boy, drowning before his eyes, nor permit any one else to assist him. Several men, he said, started to the boy's aid, but were threateningly ordered to keep back and to mind their own business.

Those who gave their names to the police authorities as witnesses are F. E. Remsen, 438 Prospect Place; George Price, 93 Duffield Street; James W. Cochran, 127 Seventh Avenue; Frank Groom, Washington Avenue, and John O'Connor, 262 St. Mark's Avenue. Mr. Cochran especially denounced Slattery.

This is the first accident of its kind that has ever taken place in the plaza fountain. The Park Commissioner only last week had the statue of Abraham Lincoln removed to the flower garden in the park, and the fountain is also to be removed.

A FRENCH ADMIRAL IN NEWFOUNDLAND

His Business is to Arrange for a Modus Vivendi on the Treaty Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 23.—The French flagship La Clocheterie arrived here to-day. The Admiral has come to consult with Gov. O'Brien and Commodore Curzon Howe of the British warship Cleopatra respecting the French Treaties act and the enforcement of the modus vivendi along the treaty coast. The Legislature passed an act yesterday forestalling the French Admiral's mission. The flagship will likely remain here a week.

The Government expects advices and instructions respecting the loan by the Allan steamer arriving Tuesday. It will then meet all outstanding obligations. All the legislation for the present session is now before the House, and will be disposed of this week. Sir Herbert Murray, the British Relief Commissioner, will conclude his work this week, and probably will leave for England with Gov. O'Brien, July 13.

A Dinner to Cardinal Gibbons.

ROME, June 23.—A splendid dinner was given this evening at the American College here in honor of Cardinal Gibbons. Sixty covers were laid. Among those present were Cardinal Vannutelli, Bishop of Frascati, Préfect of the Congregation of the Index Expurgatorius; Cardinal Aloisi-Masella, Préfect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites; Cardinal Galimberti, Préfect of the Archives of the Holy See, and many Italian and foreign notables.

The Women's Temperance Convention.

LONDON, June 23.—Miss Frances Willard presided this afternoon at a farewell meeting in Exeter Hall of the delegates to the World's Women's Christian Temperance Convention. The hall was crowded. The platform was decked with palms. Lady Henry Somerset spoke, and she was followed by many others who made brief remarks, the speakers being limited to a minute each.

A Glass Napoleon Owned.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., June 23.—Everett A. Carpenter has a delicate cut-glass tumbler that belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte during his confinement at St. Helena. The glass was presented by the Emperor to the late Capt. James Green of Sag Harbor, who visited St. Helena while in command of a whaling vessel.

Sunday at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 23.—President Cleveland spent his first Sunday here this season by remaining at Gray Gables, taking an occasional walk about the place.

MARK LYNCH DIES SUDDENLY

Taken Ill in His Apartments Yesterday Morning—Had a Reputation as a Clever Actor.

Mark Lynch, known to theatregoers as a clever impersonator of heavy villains, died last evening at the Manor House, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. Dr. Chichester, who was in attendance, said heart failure was the cause of death.

W. J. Wainwright, the proprietor of the hotel, said the actor had been a guest of the house for several months. He had, so far as Mr. Wainwright knew, been in good health up to the day of his death.

Mr. Wainwright was hastily summoned yesterday morning to his guest's apartment, and on opening the door saw Mr. Lynch rolling upon the floor, apparently in great agony. Dr. Chichester, who was hastily summoned, prescribed for the patient, and within a few moments he had apparently entirely recovered from the attack, but it had left him in a weak condition. Mr. Wainwright visited him several times in the afternoon, to find that he was resting quietly. When he looked in to see how Mr. Lynch was getting along, about 4 o'clock, he found him gasping on the bed, with his hands clutched above his heart, and seemingly dying. Dr. Chichester was again summoned, but death had come before he arrived. The Coroner granted a permit to remove the body, and it was taken to Winterbottom's undertaking establishment, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

Mr. Lynch played as leading man with many well-known troupes. His last season was with "On the Bowery." Previous to that he fulfilled an engagement with the "Stowaway" company. He had been well-known as a leading man for many years.

TAMMANY AND EXCISE PLACES

Civil Service Examination to be Held, It Is Said, to Obtain Men with Whom to Displace Hold-overs.

Under the management of the State Civil Service Board, an examination of applicants for places in the Excise Department will be held Wednesday in the new Criminal Court Building.

It is understood that about 200 applicants propose to compete on this occasion. The examination will be for the positions of Inspectors, clerks, and other minor officials within the jurisdiction of the Excise Commissioners.

This, it is given out, is preliminary to a general cleaning-out of Tammany men in the Excise Department.

This cleaning is scheduled to take place early in July, when the present Commissioners contemplate using their official axes on the necks of a large proportion of the Tammany men who have been spared up to the present time.

The number of heads likely to fall when this interesting occasion arrives is said to be between forty and fifty.

When these are out, according to the best estimates, Tammany's influence in this branch of the City Government will be hardly a noticeable quantity. Many changes have been made since the beginning of the present administration.

EXCURSION BOAT'S SHAFT BROKEN

The Sam Sloan's Paddlebox Smashed and Four Hundred Passengers Transferred to Another Boat.

The excursion steamboat Sam Sloan, which left the Starin Pier yesterday morning crowded with passengers bound for Glen Island, snapped her shaft when within a few miles of that pleasure resort. The break was on the inside of the port paddlebox, and, before the engines could be stopped, some of the planking was crushed in and fell in the passenger gangway.

It is estimated that the boat had between three and four hundred passengers on board. For a short time there looked as though there would be a panic among the excursionists, but their fears were quieted when it was found that there was no danger of the vessel sinking. The steamboat Matteawan put off to the assistance of the Sloan, and transferred the passengers of that vessel to her own decks and landed them at Glen Island. The Sloan was taken in tow by the tugs Titan and H. B. Freeman, and brought to City Island, arriving there last night. The craft will be brought to the city to-day, where repairs will be made. The passengers returned by other boats plying to and from Glen Island.

POLICE JUSTICES' FINAL MEETING TO-NIGHT

They Will Consider Their Position and Arrange to Contest Their Removal.

The last meeting of the Board of Police Justices will be held to-night at the Jefferson Market Court. It is not probable that much business of an official nature will be transacted, but it is known that a discussion of the Justices' plans for contesting the right of the Legislature to put them out of office will be had.

The probable plan of action has been pretty well mapped out already. Just what it is to be, however, none of the Justices will say. They claim that it would materially injure their case to make their plans public at the present time.

Eminent counsel have been engaged, and the fight will begin as soon as possible. One of the strong points to be made against the new law, some of the present Police Justices say, is that it takes away from men guilty of misdemeanors the right of trial by jury, which, it is asserted, is clearly unconstitutional.

G. F. ELLIOTT SAFE FOR THE PRESENT

Kings County Supervisors Think He Has Trouble Enough on Hand.

A secret caucus of the Republican members of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held in Brooklyn yesterday. It was called to discuss the advisability of removing George F. Elliott as counsel to the board. Mr. Elliott is also President of the Law Enforcement Society. He is antagonized by many of the Republican members of the board.

The Supervisors decided at the last moment, it is said, that it would not be a wise move, politically, to interfere with Mr. Elliott at the present time, as he is under arrest for criminal libel for making public a list of houses which he characterized as disorderly resorts.

Confesses Himself a Murderer.

TROY, N. Y., June 23.—George Smith was arrested to-day at Pittstown, several miles from Troy, for the murder of Philip Richtmeyer, at Albany, two weeks ago. Smith shot Richtmeyer while both were riding in a carriage, and threw his body into the bushes. Smith confessed the crime. When captured, he wore clothes stained with his victim's blood and carried the revolver with which he committed the deed.

Short Crop of Delaware Peaches.

WYOMING, Del., June 23.—It is estimated that the shipments of peaches from this station this season will be about 275,000 baskets. The number usually shipped is 575,000 baskets and during the phenomenal season of two years ago they aggregated 650,000 baskets. The tenor of reports from all districts is that this year's crop will be only about half of last year's.

J. G. K. Lawrence's Funeral Services.

It was yesterday announced that the funeral of J. G. K. Lawrence, the President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, who died at Flushing, L. I., Saturday, will be held to-morrow. In respect to his memory, there will be no racing on that day.

"Squire" McMullin's Involuntary Bath.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—"Squire" McMullen, a famous character of this city, capsized at Atlantic City to-day. He could not swim, but managed to save himself and colored servant.

THE END OF ROSEBERY

He Resigns the Premiership of Great Britain.

HIS CABINET GO WITH HIM

A General Election to be Held Early in July.

SALISBURY TO FORM A NEW MINISTRY

The Crisis Brought About by the Vote on Friday, on the Motion of Mr. Brodrick.

LONDON IN A BLAZE OF EXCITEMENT

The Resignation of the Government Denounced by Some of the Liberals and Approved by Others.

LONDON, June 23.—It is officially announced that the Rosebery Government will resign. Lord Salisbury will be summoned by the Queen to form a Ministry, and his Cabinet will proceed with the routine business of the House, obtain provisional supplies and then dissolve Parliament.

It is expected that the elections will take place about the 10th of July.

The second meeting of the Cabinet yesterday afternoon began at 4 o'clock and

Earl Rosebery.
Premier of Great Britain.

lasted until 5:45. The meeting was held to decide whether the Government should resign or dissolve Parliament. It was decided to resign.

After dinner at Windsor Castle last night Lord Rosebery had a long private audience of the Queen, and communicated to her the decision arrived at by the Government. The length of the Cabinet's deliberations was due to the attitude of Mr. Herbert Asquith, the Home Secretary, and Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who strongly opposed any step involving either resignation or dissolution. They argued that in view of the stage of the debates on the Welsh Disestablishment and Irish Land bills the Government ought to pass both into laws.

Mr. William O'Brien, who until a few days ago represented Cork City in the Anti-Parnellite interest, but who was compelled to retire from the House owing to his having been declared a bankrupt, visited Downing Street, and urged that it was the imperative duty of the Government to pass the Irish Land bill.

All the Ministers, with the exception of Premier Rosebery, remained in town over Sunday. Messrs. Thomas E. Ellis, first Liberal whip; George G. Leveson-Gower, and Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson directed business at the Liberal whips' office during the forenoon. They were engaged in the preparation of electoral lists. The Liberal central offices were also open.

Prime Minister Rosebery this morning walked unattended to the S o'clock service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. After breakfast he strolled through the castle grounds. At 11 o'clock he went to Frogmore, where the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Christian had breakfasted. He attended a private service in the Frogmore royal mausoleum with the royal family, and afterward had an audience with the Queen. He then had luncheon, after which he was driven to the station, where he took a train for London. Arrived at the Paddington station, he took a carriage and drove to his official residence in Downing Street. Here he found waiting for him Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General. Mr. Asquith arrived soon after Lord Rosebery. The quartet conferred until 6:45 o'clock, after which the decision to resign was first officially made known.

Of course, nothing yet is definitely known as to who will be selected by Lord Salisbury for Ministerial and other positions. Complete harmony prevails between the Liberal Unionists and the Conservatives, as was recently evidenced by the speeches at the Conservative banquet by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionist leader, and others. The rumors of dissensions between the two parties were then effectually laid, and it was predicted that the Liberal Unionists and Conservatives would be finally merged into one great national party. It is generally supposed that M

Cabinet, but what his office will be is purely a matter of conjecture as yet.

The Central News is authority for the statement that Lord Rosebery, while at Windsor Castle, tendered the resignations of himself and his colleagues to the Queen, who accepted them.

Her Majesty has sent for Lord Salisbury, who will proceed to Windsor Castle to-morrow, when the formation of a Ministry will be intrusted to him.

Lord Rosebery did not arrive at Downing Street until 6:20 o'clock, and about half an hour later the fact became known that the action of the House of Commons on Friday in accepting the motion of Mr. Brodrick to reduce by £100 the salary of Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, a motion made solely for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to an alleged deficiency in the small arms and ammunition stores, had resulted in the overthrow of the Liberal Ministry.

It is charged by some of the supporters of the Government that Mr. Broderick's motion was made with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, and that it was made at a time when the Government was napping; in other words, that the Opposition sprung a trick on the Liberals and by a majority of seven votes upset the Government. Some of the Unionists strenuously deny this and claim that the vote was only the culmination of the dissatisfaction existing against the administration of the War Office. However the case may be, it is certain that the Government met defeat in an entirely unexpected moment and manner, after successfully tiding itself over crises when defeat would have hardly been surprising.

It is stated that, in his interview with the Queen, Lord Rosebery, after informing her as to the status of affairs, advised her to summon Lord Salisbury to form a Government.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Digge, an assistant private secretary to the Queen, to-day conveyed her Majesty's' summons to Hatfield House, Lord Salisbury's residence, in Hertfordshire. Lord Salisbury will obtain the views of the Duke of Devonshire, the Liberal-Unionist leader in the House of Lords, before he goes to Windsor to-morrow.

Mr. Chamberlain had an interview with the Duke of Devonshire on Saturday, and afterward Mr. Chamberlain received visits from several of his Liberal-Unionist followers. It is not doubted that a joint Ministry will be formed of Liberal-Unionists and Conservatives and that it will be called a Unionist Government.

When it became known in the clubs this evening that Lord Salisbury had been summoned by the Queen it was said that he would not consent to form a Ministry with the present House of Commons and that he would recommend the Queen to dissolve Parliament.

The Unionist rank and file advise a prompt appeal to the country. They believe that they will be able to obtain a majority of eighty in the next Parliament. They are now very enthusiastic and sanguine.

The Court Circular contains the following:

"The Earl of Rosebery, First Lord of the Treasury and President of the Council, arrived at Windsor Castle Saturday, and tendered his resignation to her Majesty, by whom it was accepted."

Speaking to his constituents in Battersea last night, Mr. John Burns, a Socialist member of the House of Commons, urged the Government to stick to the work it had undertaken to perform, and not to go to the country until a vote of want of confidence was carried against it.

After Assistant Secretary Bigge reached Lord Salisbury with her Majesty's summons, the ex-Prime Minister and coming Premier wanted to communicate with Mr. Balfour and the Conservative whips, but, it being Sunday, the railway trains were inconvenient. His secretary, Mr. McDonnell, is an expert bicyclist, and, jumping on his wheel, he rode from Hatfield House to the Carlton Club, in London, in eighty minutes. He found the whips there, but not Mr. Balfour, who, he learned, was at Uxbridge. After resting ten minutes, Mr. McDonnell rode to that place and conveyed Lord Salisbury's message to him. Mr. Balfour immediately returned to London.

The Bering Sea bill recently introduced by Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, is the second measure in to-morrow's list of business in the House of Commons.

Lord Rosebery and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt strongly favored resigning at the Cabinet Council. The Prime Minister considered that the Government, which was weakened by his defeat in the House of Commons, was not well qualified to deal with foreign affairs.

When Sir William Vernon-Harcourt announces the resignation of the Government in the House of Commons Monday afternoon, he will probably move that the House adjourn for a few days.

THE RETIRING MINISTRY.

Rosebery Has Fulfilled His Early Prophecy Regarding Himself.

LONDON, June 23.—Following are the members of the retiring Ministry:

LORD ROSEBERY, Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord President of the Council.

LORD HERSCHELL, Lord High Chancellor.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM VERNON-HARCOURT, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH, Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT H. ASQUITH, Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

MARQUIS OF RIPON, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE RIGHT HON. H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, Secretary of State for War.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY FOWLER, Secretary of State for India.

EARL SPENCER, First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE RIGHT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, President of the Board of Trade.

THE RIGHT HON. A. H. DYKE-ACLAND, Vice President, Committee of the Council.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE SHAW-LEFEVRE, President of the Local Government Board.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN, Secretary for Scotland.

THE RIGHT HON. ARNOLD MORLEY, Postmaster General.

This Ministry, with the exception of Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister and the Earl of Kimberley as Foreign Minister, was formed by Mr. Gladstone in August, 1892, when he became Prime Minister for the fourth time. During Mr. Gladstone's stay at Biarritz in February, 1894, The Pall Mall Gazette, William Waldorf Astor's paper, announced his retirement from office, but the report was denied, though in very guarded terms. On March 1, 1894, Mr. Gladstone made his last speech in the House of Commons as Prime Minister. The next day his resignation was made public, the chief cause of his retirement being the discovery that he was suffering from cataract in both eyes. On March 3 he had an audience of the Queen and gave up the seals of office. Lord Rosebery held the post of Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and succeeded him as Prime Minister. Two or three changes were then made in the Cabinet by the transposition of members to different offices.

It has been often stated and as often denied that Lord Rosebery was anxious to drop the cares of office, and it was thought probable by many persons that he would retire during or after his recent illness, without waiting for an adverse vote in the House of Commons. It was also said that there was considerable friction between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who had at one time been regarded by many as Mr. Gladstone's legitimate successor in the Premiership. With Lord Rosebery as Premier the anomally was presented of a peer as the head of a Government party pledged in a measure to mend or end the House of Lords, with its inherited legislative rights.

Lord Rosebery's retirement again calls to mind the prediction he is said to have made concerning himself when he was a schoolboy. He then declared that he would marry the richest heiress in England, win the Derby, and become Prime Minister. He in 1878 married Hannah, (deceased, 1890,) only daughter of the late Meyer de Rothschild, who was then the richest heiress in the country; in 1894 he won the Derby with his horse Ladas and repeated the victory this year with Sir Visto, and filled the office of Prime Minister for a little over fifteen months. Lord Rosebery is only forty-eight years old.

Indigestion

Yields readily to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it tones and strengthens the stomach and aids digestion by supplying pure blood. "I had indigestion so badly that I was all run down and could hardly walk. Had no appetite and could not sleep. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken a fourth of a bottle I was very much better. I also used Hood's Pills and found them splendid, very mild, yet effective. I cannot say enough in praise for what they have done for me. Since using two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills occasionally I feel almost like a new person. I have a splendid appetite, sleep well, and can work with ease." ANNIE C. LANTZ, Belleville, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

SILVER LEADERS JUBILANT.

They Think the Return of Balfour to Power Will Aid Them.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The collapse of the Rosebery Ministry and the announcement that Lord Salisbury has been summoned to form a new Cabinet have given politicians here much to talk about. The known friendship of Mr. Balfour for silver as money and the belief that he will exercise great authority in the next Cabinet seems to create the impression that the downfall of Rosebery may have a direct effect upon American politics. The advocates of silver think they see in the existing conditions a much brighter outlook for an international conference than has existed at any time since this question first was agitated. They assume that if Balfour shall return to a position of power in the British Parliament, his chief aim will be to intensify the bimetallic sentiment in Great Britain, which unquestionably owes what strength it possesses to his efforts in the past.

Mr. Balfour has for years been prominent in his opposition to gold monometallism, and there is no doubt that if he could have his way silver would soon be playing an important part in the financial transactions of his country. It is taken for granted that the views of Lord Salisbury on the silver question have not changed in the least, and speculation is confined to Balfour and the power he may be able to wield in behalf of bimetallism. It is asserted that some of the strongest members of the Conservative Party have been led to adopt his financial views, but this hardly can be known until the new Cabinet shall be installed in office and Balfour outlines his course.

Politicians here practically agree that if Great Britain should accede to the demand for an international conference, the silver question would be eliminated from American politics during the next Presidential campaign, at least. Although a large proportion of the victims of the silver craze are willing that the United States should try the experiment of free silver, without reference to the policy of any other nation, it is assumed that the conservative believers in silver, if such they may be termed, would be willing to let the issue rest until it could be seen whether anything was likely to come from such a conference.

It will be recalled that in its last hours the Fifty-third Congress adopted an amendment to the Sundry Civil Service bill providing for the apportionment of nine delegates to any international conference called with a view to secure internationally a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free coinage at such ratio, whenever the President shall determine that this Government ought to be represented at any such conference. No one believes that the President would care to make this provision of law apply to any conference at which Great Britain was not represented. It follows that all eyes will be turned to Great Britain, and that the new Cabinet will come in for closer study by Americans than any of its predecessors in the last ten years. Should Mr. Balfour's known views prevail to the end that British delegates to an international conference were named, France and Germany undoubtedly would take steps to be represented. Even then the American silver leaders would have to remain in doubt for some time as to the intentions of Great Britain. The last conference of this character came to naught, because the representatives of Great Britain were not clothed with any powers worth mentioning.

Several friends of silver, whose opinions have been sought, to-night say that the return of Mr. Balfour to a place in the British Cabinet will have a beneficial effect upon the movement for an international conference.

WHAT THE LONDON PAPERS SAY.

Opinions of the Press on the Resignation of the Cabinet.

LONDON, June 23.—The London papers to-morrow will all have something to say on the Cabinet resignations. Among the comments will be the following:

Morning Post—This falls the rump of the Gladstone administration. Where is the revolutionary resolution against the House of Lords?

Daily News, the organ of the Liberals—The Queen accepted Lord Rosebery's resignation as she did that of Mr. Gladstone—without the expression of reluctance with which she favored Lord Salisbury when he retired from office. The Liberals will not be caught napping if Lord Salisbury resolves upon a quick dissolution of the House. The officers of the National Liberal Federation have foreseen a possible election this Summer. Nevertheless The Daily News urges that every constituency without a Liberal candidate should immediately select the best man they can find. The paper declares that the crisis was not so sudden as it seemed. A Government, at the mercy of sudden accidents and unexpected catastrophes, cannot conduct public business with credit to itself or advantage to the country.

The Standard (Conservative)—The decisive voice as to whether the Government should resign or continue in office was that of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. He declined to attempt to carry on business with the present reduced and uncertain majority. There is reason to believe that besides the Liberal Unionist leaders, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, sometime Solicitor General and Attorney General in one of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinets, but opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, ex-Viceroy of India and ex-Governor General of Canada, will be invited to join the new Government. Mr. Gladstone's return to England, he having gone on a cruise on a steamer as a guest of Sir Donald Currie, is anxiously awaited. An impression exists in Liberal quarters that he will issue a manifesto in support of the Liberal programme.

If you are Tired

Take Hosford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. F. Hinckley, Waterbury, Conn., says: "It has served me a good purpose when given for mental and physical exhaustion; also as a drink in fevers."

Latest Arrivals.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

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Made by EDWARD MILLER & CO. (est'd 1845). Our latest, "The Miller," is made on new ideas (our patents). No other lamp so good. Don't buy lamps before seeing "The Miller." One thousand varieties to select from. Every lamp guaranteed. Come to our store (or order by mail), if your dealer will not supply. 66 Park Place, corner College Place, New York.

☞ "The Miller" oil stove is the best.

EXPECT NO MORE ARRESTS

District Attorney Has Strong Proof Against Suspected Firebugs.

FRIEDLAND SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

Milch Charged with Making Accusations Because of a Grudge — Holt's Friends Surprised.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that so far as his knowledge of the firebug cases went, no higher insurance official that George W. Holt, the insurance adjuster of 54 Pine Street, was implicated with the gang under arrest. Mr. Davis said he believed himself to be possessed of all the information obtainable bearing on the cases of the accused men.

"Of course," he said, "a great deal has not been made public. We have held back valuable evidence which will be used on the trials of the prisoners. Some of it may not be divulged even then, for I am not satisfied that it is all trustworthy. We are not acting hastily. No testimony has been accepted by us until we have satisfied ourselves that it is reliable. I do not expect any more arrests—at least for some time."

"I do not think any more arrests will be made in connection with the firebugs," said Acting Inspector McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. "Henry Cohen is in Europe and there is not much chance of his returning to any place within our jurisdiction. He is the only man we are looking for."

Koppel Friedland and Policeman Charles Lenz, who are locked up in the Tombs awaiting arraignment for connection with the arson gang, had a quiet day yesterday. Lenz refused to say a word about his case except that he was willing to stand trial, but to a reporter for The New-York Times Friedland made what he declared to be a truthful statement.

"I never was connected with L. Cohen & Co., the shirt manufacturers," he said. "I was interested with David Levy in the Boston Guarantee Shoe Company, at 146 Duane Street, but Levy was a member of the firm of L. Cohen & Co. I have always been in the shoe business. Levy had the largest interest in the Guarantee Shoe Company, and on May 1 I sold my interest, amounting to $6,000, to Levy for 60 cents on the dollar. I sold out so cheaply because business was bad, and I was not making any money. I then became a salesman for A. J. Bates & Co., at 202 Church Street. I never was a firebug. I never knew Holt Crauer, nor any of the men accused by Milch, except Gordon, and I only knew him because I dealt with the same class of customers in the South and West, and our places of business were near together, but I never had dealings with him."

"If you are innocent," asked the reporter, "why does Milch accuse you of complicity in these crimes?"

"Because," answered Friedland, "Milch has a grude against me. He came to me more than a week ago and asked me to subscribe to the stock of the State Union Assurance Fire Lloyds, which he was organizing, and I told him I had no money. Then he said I could subscribe $1,000 with the understanding that I need not take any stock nor pay for it, he simply wanted to use my name. With that understanding I allowed him to use my name. Then I read in the newspapers that he was connected with firebugs, and I told him I did not want to appear to be associated with him any longer, and I wanted my name withdrawn from the policies. He said, "All right," but did not withdraw my name. I then sent him a registered letter demanding the withdrawal of my name from the policies, and threatened to sue him if he did not obey my order. That frightened him and he did as I wished. That happened nine months ago, and he has had a grudge against me ever since, and now he is trying to get square with me. Milch is willing to sacrifice anybody to save himself, but he cannot prove me a firebug."

Friedland said he expected to be admitted to bail to-day.

John R. McCay of the insurance firm of Courtney & McCay, agents for the Imperial Assurance Company of London, the Lion Assurance Company of London, and the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, for whom George W. Holt acted as adjuster, said yesterday that he was amazed at the arrest of Mr. Holt.

"We endeavor," he said, "to employ adjusters upon whose word we can rely, and we thought Holt strictly honest and impartial in adjusting fires. The representations we allowed Adolph Willner of 234 East Thirty-third Street $837.50 for the fire there July 4, 1894. We have only small policies on east side property. We seldom write a larger policy there than $500. Willner was insured in the Imperial Assurance Company. Many adjusters won't bother with small policies, but Holt had no objection to them, and he always seemed to be strict with his papers, and to look out for the interests of the company.

"Milch has been to our office several times as an adjuster for insured persons. He came to collect claims, and seemed to be honest. I never saw Friedland or any of the others. I never saw Milch and Holt together.

"As to the prevalence of incendiary fires, we can do little more than be cautious in our dealings. Our rule is, when a certain class of business becomes unprofitable we either raise the rates or withdraw from it. Insurance companies can do little toward deterring our firebugs. If insurance companies undertake to investigate such matters they must supply the District Attorney with all the information and fight them alone, and unless money is to be gained by so doing they cannot spend their stockholders' money running down criminals."

VALUATION OF IMPORTED LEAD ORES

Mining Department Asks Proposals for Sampling and Assaying.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Carlisle will arrange for the sampling and assaying of lead ores imported into the United States. Under the provisions of the latest approved act the rate on lead ore and lead dross is three-fourths of a cent per pound, and it is provided that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry, the method of sampling and assaying to be that usually adopted for commercial purposes by public sampling works in the United States.

The department has determined that the sampling and assaying of these ores shall be done by contract, which probably will be let to the lowest bidder. The department already has solicited proposals, which will be opened on July 20. The service is to be the same as that usually adopted for commercial purposes by public sampling works in the United States, and bidders must state under oath the facilities under their control for performing the service and the method in detail which they propose to use.

Lead ores were imported during the past fiscal year at the following customs districts: Arizona, (Nogales,) 1,211,079 pounds; Corpus Christi, Texas, 1,872,599 pounds; Montana and Idaho, 536,395 pounds; North and South Dakota, 20,494 pounds; El Paso del Norte, 41,325,012 pounds; Puget Sound, Washington, 3,847,017 pounds; Saluria, Texas, 1,348,672 pounds; San Francisco, 1,514,406 pounds.

Bidders at their option may submit bids for the entire business of sampling and assaying lead ores imported at all of the ports in the United States, or for one port only, or for several ports. Contracts will be made for the term of one year, from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896. The work will be done under such supervision as the department may deem advisable, and the contractors will be held responsible for the results of their sampling and assay.

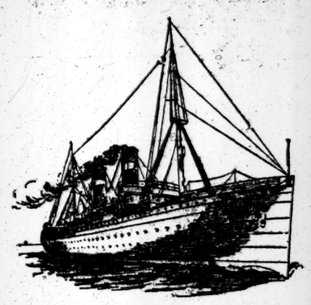
Was He Killed by a Playmate?

Thomas Heffmer, 6 years old, of 415 East Eighty-first Street, died Saturday of peritonitis, believed to have been caused by a blow in the abdomen which was inflicted by an unknown playmate a week previous.

The boy complained of pains in the stomach Monday, and his mother took him to the Yorkville Homeopathic Dispensary, 301 East Seventy-sixth Street, where he was treated by Dr. Roland du Jardin of 828 Park Avenue. The boy did not tell his mother he had been struck until a day or two before he died, and then he did not tell her who struck him. Dr. Jardin reported the matter to the Coroner's office for investigation.

THE S. S. ST. LOUIS

of the AMERICAN Line uses



CASHMERE BOUQUET,

the AMERICAN Toilet Soap.

UNITED PRESS APPRECIATED

News Service Superior to All Others on the West Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The Call publishes the following in its local columns this morning:

The acquisition of the United Press service and the setting in motion of the second giant quadruplex Hoe press by The Call, as announced in last Friday's issue, are features of newspaper progress and advancement that are attracting the attention of newspaper readers all over the city and the Pacific coast.

The added telegraphic service is a distinctive feature, and embraces the same sources of news-getting as The New-York Sun, Herald, Tribune, and Times, the big four of the Eastern press, those papers being the sponsors for the United Press. Those four papers present each day the most essential news features of the world, and The Call, in its acquisition of the United Press service, is placed on an equal footing with the "Big Four" in the matter of securing the very cream of the news of the world. And in this way The Call is enabled to furnish a news service superior to that of any other paper on the Pacific coast.

The Call prints editorially this morning:

In entering into an alliance with the United Press The Call has placed itself in a position to be of larger service than ever, not only to its readers, but to the whole of the vast region known as the Greater West. This results from the fact that it will furnish news to all the papers allied with that great organization, as well as receive it from them, and thereby obtain the publication in the leading journals of the country of all those events of current interest on this coast which it deems worthy of telegraphing. The Call not only realizes that the new alliance gives it in this way great power to be of service to the city, the State, and the coast, but is fully conscious of the responsibility that power imposes.

The reports the United Press will send East will fairly present the facts of Pacific coast development, and not give more importance to passing sensations than to legitimate news items of industry, politics, education, and other forces that make for the welfare of society.

From The San José Mercury.

A few months ago The Mercury increased its telegraphic news facilities by acquiring its own wire and placing a telegraph instrument in its own office. It has now advanced a step further by securing the splendid news service of the United Press, which is the best-equipped news agency in the world. The great gain to the readers of The Mercury by this alliance with the United Press will be more apparent day by day. That service, unparalleled in the story of news-gathering agencies, is now at the command of The Mercury. The United Press dispatches will be sent directly to The Mercury's rooms over this paper's own wire, where they will be sifted, edited, and prepared in a readable and attractive shape for The Mercury's numerous readers.

From The San José Evening News.

For the past ten years The Evening News has been the only paper in San José which has enjoyed the advantage of the dispatches of the United Press. The superiority of this service has been frequently demonstrated in important happenings in the East and in Europe. As was noted in these columns recently, the United Press has been extending its facilities on the Pacific coast, and secured another 1,000 miles of wire, making 2,000 miles for this territory. Beginning to-day, The San Francisco Call abandoned the so-called Associated Press and began the publication of the United Press dispatches.

THE DIAMOND SHOAL LIGHTHOUSE

Specifications for It Were Under Way in the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The specifications for a permanent lighthouse on the treacherous Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hattras, are being made at the Treasury Department. This is one of the most important engineering schemes which the Government has yet undertaken. Congress has appropriated $200,000 for the work, and authorized a contract amounting to half a million dollars for the construction of the light at this point, which is the scene of many maritime disasters. A Jersey City firm undertook several years ago to sink a caisson at Diamond Shoal, but the structure was torn to pieces in one of the gales which are a characteristic of the locality.

Major F. A. Mahan, a well-known army engineer, since then has made preliminary examinations and has found that the project, formerly regarded as an impossible one, is entirely feasible. It is certain that a good foundation can be found, and it is equally certain that a steel structure firmly rooted to a stone base will withstand the terrific gales and high seas off that coast.

The specifications will not be ready for some time, but as soon as this work shall be completed bids will be requested and the contract will be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The duty of keeping the light will be arduous, as well as lonely, as for a large portion of the time the inhabitants of this contracted institution must be cut off from approach. The storms are as sudden as they are wild.

REARDON AGAIN IN TROUBLE

George Appo's Alleged Assailant Locked Up for Being Drunk.

Michael J. Reardon, thirty-one years old, of 87 West Street, who has been somewhat of a politician, and who is credited with having assaulted the well-known Lexow witness, George Appo, was locked up at the Church Street Police Station yesterday on charges of "drunk and disorderly" and resisting an officer.

Reardon was intoxicated and raised a rumpus at the Cortland Street Ferry. He was finally ejected from a ferryboat, after twice refusing to pay his fare.

Policeman Conway was called in to take Reardon out of the ferryhouse. He got him out into Cortlandt Street, where he was so abusive and drew such a crowd that Conway arrested him, and after a struggle landed him at the station house.

Reardon is a bartender for Samuel Pettit, at 86 West Street, and the latter went around to the station house and offered his saloon, stock, and fixtures as bail.

This was refused by Sergt. Brennan. Pettit became very abusive, and on leaving the station house, he said: "I will make the whole lot of you sick for this."

Reardon will appear at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

SEWED UP HIS BULL'S EYES WITH WIRE

Shocking Cruelty to a Dumb Animal Punished by a Paltry Fine.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23.—Special Officer Casey of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday arrested Pries Parsons, an Otisco farmer, for alleged shocking and inhuman treatment of an unruly bull, which persisted in knocking down fences.

Parsons, according to the testimony, sewed up the eyelids of the unfortunate animal with two pieces of heavy wire, sharpened at the points, which he inserted as a physician would a needle. After he had taken three or four stitches in each eyelid he twisted the ends of the wire together, and in this condition the bull was found, with his eyes terribly swollen and bleeding.

The Justice of the Peace at South Onondaga let Parsons off with a paltry fine of $10.

HOW HENRY WAS KILLED

Murderer Stood on the Stairs, Superintendent McKelvey Says.

IN THAT WAY AVOIDED BLOOD STAINS

Puzzling Question as to Cleanness of William's Clothing Answered —Police Sure They Are Right.

Link by link the chain of circumstantial evidence wherewith the Brooklyn police are confident of fastening the crime of murdering Charles Wilson Henry upon the younger son, William Starr Henry, is being welded.

In the public clamor that has arisen over this mysterious murder and the demands that have repeatedly been made by irresponsible agencies that William Henry should be forthwith set at liberty, notwithstanding the evidence in the possession of the police connecting the man under arrest with the crime, but which it was deemed not politic to make known at the present juncture, an apparently unanswerable question has been asked.

That question is this: How could any man hack old Charles Henry to pieces in the manner in which he was killed and not himself get spattered by human blood?

William Henry had but one suit of clothes, and that suit he is wearing to-day. It is of black serge, or some kindred material, and is absolutely unsullied. Had William Henry murdered his father, argue his defenders, he must necessarily have been drenched with blood. This also is the opinion of County Physician Shepard. Foster L. Backus, the lawyer for the defense, has also made much of this theory, and has argued that this in itself is sufficient to prove his client guiltless.

Superintendent McKelvey, however, has been wearing a thinking cap for a day or two. While holding with pertinacity to the theory that William S. Henry is the guilty man, the Brooklyn Chief of Police does not hesitate to acknowledge that he was somewhat puzzled by the absence of blood stains on William's clothing.

So Superintendent McKelvey, always an energetic man, decided to solve this "end" of the mystery himself. He paid a visit yesterday to the house, 95 South Portland Avenue, for the first time, and made an exhaustive examination of the miser's earthly dwelling place. The Superintendent went from cellar to garret, and with great care took note of the blood stains in that portion of the basement where Mr. Henry's body was found.

Then Superintendent McKelvey returned to Police Headquarters strengthened, rather than otherwise, in his belief that William S. Henry is a parricide. When a reporter for The New-York Times called on him, the Superintendent of Police had solved the problem why William Henry, if he it was who committed the murder, had escaped without stains of blood upon his clothing.

"After making a careful examination of the premises," said Superintendent McKelvey, "I have no doubt that the murderer stood upon the stairs, and having felled the old man with the first blow of the hatchet, or the sharp weapon which he must have used, then rained blows upon his head. There are not a great many blood stains visible considering the manner in which Mr. Henry was killed. I have no doubt that he was felled at the first blow. He fell as found, with his head at the foot of the lower step.

"The murderer evidently stood on an upper step and repeatedly drove the weapon into Henry's head. Every time the weapon was withdrawn it was naturally covered with blood. Upon each occasion the murderer withdrew it sharply, and that accounts for the spattering of blood upon the ceiling and the wall behind the murderer. It is quite feasible that the murder could have been committed under these conditions without the perpetrator getting splashed with blood. As it is, the bloodstains only reached to the sixth step and this bears out my theory that Mr. Henry was felled at the first blow, if not killed."

Speaking of the work of the Brooklyn police, Superintendent McKelvey said: "While there is nothing really new for publication, I might say that we are still at work both day and night. We have not stopped in our line of work in the direction of William Henry. We are looking up everything that is suggested to us that might possibly be of importance in the case, not counting at all the trouble that it would necessarily give us.

"We are not using a great many men on the case, but we are employing those who are familiar with the surroundings, locality, and the habits of the place. The Central Office detective squad under Inspector Mackellar, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, and the members of this squad have been used whenever it has been deemed necessary.

"Should anything should arise whereby it might be necessary to use the services of the entire force to make inquiry, we should not hesitate to order it. There is perfect harmony in the department, and every member of the force engaged in the case is working energetically.

"I have had suggestions offered by Captains outside the precinct, all of whom take a great interest in the case and realize its importance. I don't hesitate to use their suggestions.

"Up to the present time we see no reason for arresting Walter Henry, notwithstanding the sensational statements made in some of the newspapers. Independent of other motives, we think that his interests here are so strong as to prevent his going away.

"So far as the bloody imprint of a human hand upon the door of the basement at 95 South Portland Avenue is concerned, and of which much has been said, I am confident that it was made by the old man, lying on his left side and pressing his right hand against the door. He must have been in a prone position, because the imprint is only about three feet from the floor. I cannot possibly see how it could have been made by the murderer.

"I have no reason for changing my opinion that we have the right man in custody, and between the present and the time at which he will be next arraigned we shall devote our energies to working up the evidence, and, however, to the exclusion of any suggestions that may be made to us. It is absurd to suppose that we want to convict an innocent man, or to fasten the crime upon any man simply that the department may be vindicated. When the proper time comes we shall present the evidence in our possession against William Henry, and upon that we must stand or fall."

It was learned yesterday that the police were making a diligent search as to William Henry's antecedents, and particularly as to his associates during the last year, with a result not altogether favorable to William.

The latter spent a very quiet Sabbath in Raymond Street Jail, and saw no visitors, although many called.

Perhaps the most unexpected visitor was the much-talked-of Fletcher Jones, the individual who has in some quarters been regarded as an object of suspicion, inasmuch as it was alleged that "Fletty," as he is called, had borrowed money from his uncle, Charles Wilson Henry, and had made threats against the old man. The police, however, never placed any credence in the Jones story, and, it was yesterday learned, had sifted Mr. Jones's career and recent doings, with the result that it was found beyond all shadow of a doubt that he had nothing whatever to do with the crime.

Nevertheless Detective Jones, accompanied by an "investigator," paid a visit yesterday afternoon to Raymond Street Jail, and asked to see his cousin William. He was promptly refused admittance by Sheriff Buttling.

Walter Henry did not visit Brooklyn at all yesterday. He spent the day with his wife at Ridgewood, N. J.

There is much talk to the effect that the police have taken virtual possession of the Henry house in South Portland Avenue, that in their search for clews they have torn up floors, broken down walls, and done other damage. The assertion is also made that the police are not willing that the property shall be turned over to the heirs before they have fixed the crime of homicide on the right man.

Supt. McKelvey yesterday denied all these allegations as being absolutely false. "We have ripped up no floors, torn down no walls," said he, "and are perfectly willing to give possession of the house when any authorized person demands it."

Application will be made to-day before Surrogate Abbott for letters of administration of the estate in Walter Henry's name. While the consent of the immediate heirs, the widow, Mrs. Charles W. Henry, wife of the lunatic, and William S. Henry, have been obtained to this proceeding, it is asserted that Mrs. Sarah Henry, the aunt of the sons Walter and William, will oppose the application on the ground that the estate of Dr. Henry, the father of her husband and the murdered man, has never been properly accounted for.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

OLDHAM LONG ESCAPED ARREST

His Checks Alleged to Have Been Forgeries—Said to Have Stolen a Store and a Wife.

Henry J. Oldham, thirty-nine years old, of 323 East Seventy-seventh Street, who has made the acquaintance of a good many business men in this city and neighboring places, and who, it is charged, used his business confidence as a means of swindling his associates, was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of forgery.

Oldham, who was known to the business men of Poughkeepsie as a traveling salesman for the New-York paint and artists' supplies house of F. O. Pierce & Co., called on William Williams, a paint dealer of that city, Oct. 10, 1894, and asked Williams to identify him at the Poughkeepsie Bank, as he wanted to get a small check cashed. Mr. Williams, having had a slight business acquaintance with Oldham, supposed him to be a responsible man, and accommodated him. At the bank Oldham presented a check drawn for $20 to the order of himself on F. O. Pierce & Co. The bank teller said he would accept the check with Mr. Williams's indorsement, and, at Oldham's request, Mr. Williams indorsed it.

The check was returned some days later, having been repudiated by Pierce & Co., who pronounced it a forgery. Mr. Williams had to make it good. The matter was placed in the hands of the Poughkeepsie officials and the Grand Jury found an indictment against Oldham Dec. 18. A warrant for his arrest was issued from the District Attorney's office.

Several persons were found who were interested in Oldham. Among these was Otto Boelsen, dealer in paints and artists' materials at 1,705 Third Avenue. Oldham was employed by Boelsen as bookkeeper. Boelsen was called away on business to a distant part of the country about June 1, 1894, leaving Oldham and Mrs. Boelsen in charge. To facilitate the conduct of business, Oldham had taken the precaution to secure a power of attorney before Boelsen went away.

When Boelsen returned he found a vacant store to let where he had left a prosperous business. Oldham, using his acquired powers, and acting with Mrs. Boelsen, had converted the goods into cash, and, June 18, had disappeared, taking not only Boelsen's money, but his wife and child, at the same time deserting his own wife and seven children. Mr. Boelsen at once secured a divorce.

A policeman from Poughkeepsie, being unable to find Oldham, left the warrant with Boelsen, who was employed at 5 Grand Circle. Some time after this, C. Wobenhorst, a cigar manufacturer of 301 East Seventy-ninth Street, an acquaintance of Boelsen, and who had also known Oldham when he was in his friend's employ, told Boelsen that his former wife had left Oldham, and Oldham was unable to find her. He also said that Oldham had offered him $20 for information that would enable him to find her.

Boelsen and the cigarmaker, while walking in Second Avenue, about 9 o'clock Saturday evening, saw Oldham and had him arrested.

In Yorkville Court yesterday morning Oldham said he would go to Poughkeepsie to-day. Police Justice Ryan held him under $1,500 bail.

Francis T. Higgins, a furniture dealer of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, who said that Oldham, while in his employ as a salesman from Dec. 5 to Jan. 7 last, misappropriated $50 and forged a check, was present in court. He said he knew of a half dozen others who had had unprofitable dealings with Oldham.

A PRINCETON STUDENT DRUGGED

David C. Lewis Drank With Friends—After That He Became Unconscious and Was Robbed.

David C. Lewis, a Princeton student, of 349 West Fifty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Justice Ryan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for intoxication, but when Justice Ryan heard his story he discharged him.

Lewis said he had been drugged and robbed. He said he drank in a saloon with some friends Friday evening, and then lost consciousness. He said he was robbed of a gold watch and chain and $15 in cash. He was found by Policeman Bruner of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, lying on the sidewalk at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street early Saturday morning. He was unconscious, and an ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital. The surgeon pronounced him intoxicated, and he was taken to the police station, where efforts were made to restore him to consciousness, but they were not successful until late Saturday afternoon.

Lewis is studying medicine. He is twenty-eight years old.

THREE PRISONERS ACCUSE POLICEMEN

Say They Were Beaten and Kicked and Then Arrested Without Cause.

Three respectably dressed men, charged with disorderly conduct, were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Policemen McDonald and Oppenheimer. The prisoners were Ferdinand Schuessler, twenty-three years old, of 415 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; Joseph Sturm, twenty years old, of 92 Pitt Street, and Louis Marius, thirty-six years old, of 171 Avenue B.

"I appear for the prisoners, your Honor," said Lawyer Benjamin Race, of 120 Broadway. "We plead not guilty, and denounce the arrest as an outrage."

Schuessler and Sturm claimed to have been brutally kicked and beaten by the policemen and then arrested.

"I saw the whole occurrence," said Lawyer Race, "and with Mr. Marius followed the policemen with their prisoners to the station house. On our arrival there we both protested against the detention of Schuessler and Sturm, when Policeman McDonald turned around and arrested Mr. Marius on a charge of interfering with him. The case is a most brutal one of police outrage, and I will not be satisfied with complaining against the policemen at Headquarters, but will never rest until I send them to jail."

Justice Grady held the three men in $100 for examination to-day. Bail was promptly furnished.

Rabbi Hirshberg Called to Boston.

BOSTON, June 23.—Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg of Cincinnati, who has been in charge of the Fort Wayne, (Ind.) congregation for four years, was elected to-day rabbi for three years of the Union Park Street Congregation of this city, the largest Hebrew congregation of Boston.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Tunkhannock, Penn., June 23.—Gowan Herdman of Kunkle, and Lewis McCarthy of Dallas, young men, drove two horses into Harvey

UNION'S CENTENNIAL WEEK

Celebrating the Founding of the College at Schenectady.

MEMORIAL SERMON BY DR. ALEXANDER

Baccalaureate Address by Bishop Doane — Interdenominational Conference on Religion and Education.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 23.—The centennial celebration of Union College began to-day. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Presbyterian Church delivered a memorial sermon this morning; there was an interdenominational conference on religion and education in the afternoon, of which an address by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Z. Rooker, Secretary of Mgr. Satolli, was the feature; the baccalaureate sermon was delivered in the evening by Bishop Doane of Albany.

In his memorial address Dr. Alexander sketched the history of Union College from its foundation to the present, and spoke impressively of the valuable service it had rendered in sending out into the world men who had been useful in many ways. In the course of his address he said:

Time would fail us to name the schools of higher learning which were founded or presided over in their first year by ministers of the Gospel who received their training and impulse from Union College. Among them are Trinity, the University of New-York, the University of Michigan, Hanover, Knox, Hobart, Racine, Philadelphia, Divinity School, and, in another category, Elmira Female College, Vassar, and Smith. In shaping the most significant educational movement of the last half century, the higher Christian education of American womanhood, it is no exaggeration to say that the influence of Union College men has been controlling.

It may be a more graphic presentation of the part that Union College has taken in the statesmanship of the kingdom of God if we make a cross section of the stream of her alumni and note the posts of influential service which at a single point of time were occupied by her men of religion. Forty years ago to-day ministers of the Gospel who were sons of old Union presided over such colleges as old Bowdoin, Brown, Princeton, University of Michigan, Western University, Racine, and Hobart. A Union graduate was President of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In that body were a group of Union alumni, including Bishop Brownell of Connecticut, Bishop Doane of New-Jersey, Bishop Alonzo Potter of New-York, and Bishop Upfold of Indiana. It would be difficult to select from the entire rolls of her clergy five men whose influence upon the fortunes of that historic Church has been more profound and permanent.

In it without significance that in the darkest hours of that tremendous struggle, when the mind and the heart of her great President were bowed with the weight of his responsibility, while a Union graduate was the leader of his Cabinet, and a Union graduate was the commander-in-chief of his armies, a Union graduate was also his spiritual counselor, and knelt with him when his burdened soul cried out for God, for the living God?

The influence of that catholicity which has prevailed here is illustrated by the fact that an honored son of this college, imbued with its spirit, and endeared to its faculty by his manly and Christian qualities, is to-day the trusted coadjutor of that enlightened prelate who represents the See of Rome at the national capital. Eternity alone can reveal how much the irenic spirit of Union College has done to soften sectarian asperities, to extend the reach of Christian charity, and to hasten the fulfillment of the Saviour's prayer for His disciples yet unborn, "that they shall all be one as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee."

The person alluded to by Dr. Alexander as the "trusted coadjutor" of Satolli was Dr. Rooker, and great interest centred in the address Dr. Rooker delivered this afternoon, in which he talked of the educational aims of the Catholic Church. The sum of his address was in his statement that, according to the Catholic idea, true education must be permeated by revealed religion. On this point his Church could not compromise. Said Dr. Rooker, in concluding his remarks:

The principles and precepts of what is called natural morality have been investigated, and known to perfection for centuries. The principal fruit of this investigation has always been summed up in the almost despairing cry, "Video melliora proboque, sed deteriora sequor." The Catholic Church finds a great and a natural satisfaction in watching the movements of thoughtful minds toward her position on this question.

An organization made up of human subjects cannot divest itself of humanity so far as not to enjoy saying, "I told you so," when a chance offers. The Church, confident of her position, stands firm, and awaits the development of time, and as she sees one after another of her teachings gaining acceptance outside her fold, she feels encouraged to go on hoping for that union of minds and hearts for which she has longed for centuries, and for which she will long while she continues to exist.

Bishop Doane's baccalaureate sermon was delivered to a large audience. His text was Second Epistle to Timothy, ii, 20-21: "But in a great house are not only vessels of gold and of silver, but also of wood and of earth; and some to honor and some to dishonor. If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honor, sanctified and meet for the Master's use, and prepared unto every good work." Said the Bishop:

This whole chapter is the outpouring of an old man's earnestness and experience to a young man who is as his son. It appeals to that inherent weakness and weakness of youth and manhood—strength, which is the young man's glory. Because the tendency of young men's strength is to self-confidence it is not sufficient for the burdens and duties of life. Every man is a steward and a trustee for others of all he has learned. You go out, not to the idle indulgence of a selfish scholarship, but to hold up and hand along whatever light and truth you have gained.

It is easy for one to complain that, being clay, he is not gold, or, being wood, he is not silver. Discontent comes of wishing to be something other than what he is. Content would come if each would realize the infinite wisdom of his Maker, the responsibility of life relative to the capacity of the liver, and the need of just such service as each can render, to accomplish God's will.

Just here lies the use and value of your training time; to have found out the stuff you are made of. Better than common things can be made out of common stuffs; the commonest of all materials, earth, in the hands of Palissy the potter, made vessels of beauty that equal Collin's works in gold. To make the most of one's own self and not to be some one else should be the desire of every man, and to be excellent in anything, to plant a garden well, to breed good horses, or manufacture honest goods, is to fill out one's place in life, as really and valuably as to be poet, lawyer, doctor, statesman, editor, or priest.

The centennial celebration will be continued to-morrow.

ST. JOHN'S BACCALAUREATE.

Father Prendergast on the Character and Humility of Their Patron Saint.

The Rev. J. P. Prendergast, S. J., of St. Lawrence's Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the students of St. John's College, Fordham, in the college chapel yesterday afternoon.

The subject of his sermon was the life of St. John the Baptist, whose anniversary is celebrated to-day.

He described the character of St. John, and pictured his humility and his devotion to his Master, Jesus Christ.

"The greatest thing on earth, without exception," he said, "is the man of true Christian spirit. To be steadfast and watch firmly over the faith that is given you is your highest duty. We must study the lesson taught by the true Christian life, and we can, with profit, contemplate the life of St. John the Baptist, and draw from it many a useful lesson to enrich our own lives.

"St. John acquired at once the knowledge and intelligence it takes years for children to acquire in these days. He was born cleansed of original sin, and knew Jesus Christ at once.

"He was the Forerunner of Christ, and reflected the glory of God. The little child is born, grows up, and goes out to bury himself in the desert. What did he do there? Starved out the weakness of the body and purified his humanity. His wisdom was the wisdom reflected from God.

"The great truths of the Gospel are delineated so often that we lose the chief points of their beauty and importance.

"Just behold the humility of this saintly man. John goes out among the Jews; they think he may be the Messiah, and he says to them: 'Why do you admire me? I am but the instrument of Him who is to come, whose shoe I am not worthy to tie.'"

The preacher then spoke of the work of St. John the Baptist, and of his final martyrdom.

"My friends," he asked, in conclusion, "what good wishes can I offer you to-day; you who are on the eve of going out from this institution, some for all time, to enter upon your chosen career? What can I offer sweeter or greater than to ask you to stand fast in your faith, and be witnesses for the truth of the faith that is given to you, that you may realize the promise of God. 'If ye are witnesses for me on earth, I will send angels to be witnesses for ye after death.'"

At Middlebury College.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 23.—The exercises of the ninety-fifth commencement of Middlebury College opened this morning, when the baccalaureate was preached in the Congregational Church by President Ezra Brainard. His text was Psalm cxxvii., 2: "It is vain for you that ye rise up early, and so late take rest, and eat the bread of toil; for so He giveth unto His beloved in sleep." The preacher sought to show that some of the best things in life are not to be gotten by striving for them, but are God's free gift to those who have learned to love and serve Him.

Holy Innocents' Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the Holy Innocents' School of the West Thirty-seventh Street Roman Catholic Church were held yesterday afternoon in the American Theatre. The programme consisted of recitations, solos and choruses by the boy scholars. The entertainment was arranged by the Christian Brothers, who teach in the school, under the supervision of the Rev. Brother John.

The boys presented two one-act dramas entitled "The Harvest Storm" and "Arden's Rosary."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:35
Moon sets...9:36	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:30	8:46	2:22	2:28
Governors Island	8:59	9:10	2:58	3:01
Hell Gate	10:43	11:03	4:26	4:29

Inpoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 24.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Berlin	Southampton	June 16
Cearense	Para	June 11
Christine	Shields	June 7
City of Washington	Havana	June 20
El Monte	New-Orleans	June 19
Engineer	Gibraltar	June 9
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	June 16
Graffoe	Gibraltar	June 8
Kansas City	Savannah	June 19
Louisiana	New-Orleans	June 19
Menemsha	Rotterdam	June 9
Powhatan	Liverpool	June 8
Runic	Liverpool	June 14

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Kansas City	Swansea	June 12
Leona	Galveston	June 18
Manitoba	London	June 13
Rhynland	Antwerp	June 15
Teutonia	Gibraltar	June 10
Weser	Bremen	June 13

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Auranla	Liverpool	June 18
Caracas	La Guayra	June 20
Ems	Genoa	June 15
Francisco	Hull	June 12
Havel	Bremen	June 18
Lepanto	Antwerp	June 9
Yucatan	Havana	June 22

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Neckar	Bremen	June 15
Olympia	Gibraltar	June 13
Werkendam	Amsterdam	June 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Algonquin	June 25	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Athos	June 25	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lady Palmer	June 25	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Mona Marie	June 25	Azores	102 Stroad st.
Bovic	June 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Moorish Prince	June 25	Pernamb'o	2-4 Stone St.
Portia	June 25	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Spree	June 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Was'hton	June 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	June 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Croma	June 26	Leith	29 Broadway.
El Norte	June 26	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
St. Louis	June 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 27	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Zaandam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	June 27	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Rio Grande	June 28	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	June 28	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Tijomo City	June 28	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Jersey City	June 28	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Cullc	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Salerno	June 29	Pern'mb'co	F'ch, Edye Co.
Ems	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Laona	June 29	Galveston	Pier 35 N. R.
Manhanset	June 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Manitoba	June 29	London	4 Broadway.
Horror	June 29	Santos	19 Whith'l St.
Helaura	June 29	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Francisco	June 29	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Palatia	June 29	Hamburg	87 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	June 29	Grenada	Pier 34 N. R.
Champagne	June 29	Havre	6 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	June 29	Christ'sand	37 Broadway.
Veendam	June 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Louisiana	June 29	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Vigilancia	June 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
City of Rome	June 29	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 29	Kingston	44 State St.
El Monte	June 29	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
City of Paris	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Alesia	July 2	Barcelona	81 Broadway.
Havel	July 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Runic	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Rhynland	July 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Fort William	July 3	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Ardanha	July 3	Matanzas	10 Whith'l St.
Caracas	July 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cearense	July 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Aurania	July 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	July 4	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Kansas City	July 5	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Santiago	July 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Olbers	July 6	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Dania	July 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	July 6	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Norge	July 6	Christiania	28 State St.
Amsterdam	July 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Galileo	July 6	Hull	21-23 State St.
Bourgogne	July 6	Havre	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Calif'nia	July 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Olympia	July 6	Naples	7 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	July 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	July 6	London	4 Broadway.
Lepanto	July 6	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Saale	July 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	July 6	London	21-23 State St.
Solentge	July 6	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Albano	July 6	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Jamaica	July 6	Greytown	24 State St.
Trave	July 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucy	July 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	July 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerland	July 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Androsse	July 10	Calbarien	80 Wall St.
Trinidad	July 11	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Exeter City	July 12	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
K'r Wilh'm II.	July 13	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	July 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Irrawaddy	July 13	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Lucania	July 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgia	July 13	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	July 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
La Touraine	July 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Pr. Willem II.	July 13	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Colorado	July 13	Hull	21-23 State St.
Hildebrand	July 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Furnessia	July 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	July 13	London	4 Broadway.
Venezuela	July 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hapsburg	July 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Belcomyn	July 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Lahn	July 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Taurio	July 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Antilla	July 17	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Britannic	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	July 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	July 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	July 18	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	87 Broadway.
Anchoria	July 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Thingvalla	July 20	Christiania	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	July 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
C. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mobile	July 20	London	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, June 23.

SS City of St. Augustine, Gaskill, Jacksonville June 19, with lumber to the Yellow Pine Lumber Company—vessel to Ray & Pickett.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Vanderzee, Rotterdam June 12, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Laurent, Havre June 15, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 6:28 A. M.

Bark Auburndale, (of Boston,) Dow, Guantanamo, via Delaware Breakwater, 25 ds, with sugar to Lawrence Turnure & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Frederica Schepp, Hart, Corn Island 23 ds, with cocoanuts to L. Schepp.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Baracon, for Gibara; Croma, for Leith and Dundee; Iberia, for Baracon; Taff, for Gibara.

By Cable.

HAVRE, June 23.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

KINSALE, June 23.—SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Otis, from New-York for Liverpool, passed here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, from New-York, arr. here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

King of Servia's Lucky Day.

From The London Daily News.

Our Paris correspondent, writing yesterday, says: "Yesterday was a lucky day for the ex-King of Servia and M. Max Lebaudy, the 'petit sucrier.' The former won £28,000 on M. Blanc's Andrée, in the race for the Grand Prix, and the latter £12,000. The ex-King had seen Andrée at M. Blanc's paddocks, at Celle St. Cloud. One of his reasons for backing her heavily was that a mare has won every eighth Grand Prix race. In 1870 it was Sornette, in 1879 (for there was no race in 1871) it was Nubienne, in 1887 Ténébreuse, and in 1895 Andrée.

A QUIET SUNDAY FOR GUARDSMEN

THEY DO POLICE DUTY, GO TO CHURCH, AND WRITE LETTERS.

The Bicycle Has Been Introduced in Camp, and Orderlies Carry Orders on Wheels—Detail of Officers.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 23.—The citizen soldiery of the Seventh were astir early this morning. Police duty, which was the first in order, was thoroughly done, and the wealthy young members of the noted organization converted themselves into a temporary street-cleaning department, and soon had the streets and parade ground swept clean of all rubbish.

The first feature of the day was the service at the bluff overlooking Peekskill Bay, where a very large number of soldiers and a few visitors gathered. An elaborate and handsome programme of the services was distributed. The service opened with a Sanctus, "Messe Solenelle," by the Seventh Regiment Band. After the congregation had joined heartily in "All Hail the Power of Jesus's Name," Dr. Greer read the Scripture lesson and offered the invocation.

"Onward, Christian Soldiers," was the next hymn, followed by the Apostles' Creed, Collects for Peace, the President and Governor, and for the country. After the Lord's Prayer, the hymn "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus" was sung.

The Rev. David S. H. Greer, Regimental Chaplain, preached an eloquent and powerful sermon, choosing for his theme "The Song of the Sword."

After the sermon the bluffs echoed to the national hymn. The service was concluded with prayer and benediction, and apostlude, "Pilgrim's Song of Hope," by the band.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin and many of the State officers were present. Many of the soldiers went over to Peekskill and attended the churches there. The afternoon was one of rest. Hundreds sought the Young Men's Christian Association tent and wrote letters home to wives and mothers, sisters and sweethearts. Assistant State Secretary John F. Moore is in charge of the tent this year, as in several years past. He said that at least 300 letters were written there to-day by the soldiers. A song service was held there to-night. Staff Capt. Palmer of the Seventh made an address.

The battalion parade to-night was witnessed by a throng of people from Peekskill, New-York, and other places. The bluff was lined with vehicles. The parade was even better than that of last night. Col. Appleton was in command. The two battalions were commanded by Major Klipp and Major Abrams, respectively, with Adjts. Townsend and Mazet. After the dress parade a sacred concert was given by the band in front of regimental headquarters. Many visitors remained to hear it.

The detail for to-morrow morning will be: Officer of the Day—Capt. Daniel A. Nesbit, Company B; Officers of the Guard—First Lieut. John B. Holland, Company H, and Second Lieut. Austin E. Pressenger, Company B. The detail for the evening light will be: Officer of the Day—Capt. George W. Rand, Company F; Officers of the Guard—First Lieut. Harry M. Nesbit, Company B, and Second Lieut. Fred H. Clark, Company D.

The weather has been very hot during the day. The mercury reached 95° in the shade. Showers threatened, but did not materialize. There have been no drills except the battalion parade at night.

A large crowd gathered on the campus in the evening to hear a fine of colored singers. Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, who is engaged in reorganizing the Sixty-ninth Battalion, has been in camp to-day with his comrades.

An innovation in camp is the delivery of orders by soldiers mounted on bicycles. Drills will begin to-morrow, and hard work is expected of every man. There have been no serious cases of illness reported as yet, and the regiment is in a very healthy condition.

The tide was so high in the river to-night that the ferry rowboats could not pass under the drawbridge. Many New-York people had to walk to Peekskill, and in consequence lost the last train south and had to stay in Peekskill all night.

Losing the Emperor, St. Helena.

As to Major Poppleton's letter, dated March 15, 1817, it may be stated that some little sensation had recently been occasioned in the island by the reputed "losing" of Napoleon by that officer when accompanying him on one of his daily rides.

Alluding to this circumstance Major P. writes:

"With regard to my rencontre with his Majesty, it is erroneously stated. We never exchanged a syllable. In consequence of his riding at a very great rate I lost sight of him altogether, but, being perfectly satisfied as to his ultimate safety, I did not trouble myself about him, but left him to return to Longwood when he pleased. This he did in due course. I afterward related what had happened to Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and he desired me, if we rode out again, not to lose sight of the Emperor, but to ride near him. If the course of a day or two he (Bonaparte) sent for me to say he wished to ride. I sent word to him that I should attend him with pleasure, but that for the future I should ride near him if I chose, not as his servant; that I should behave toward him with every delicacy possible; that I would not interrupt or listen to his conversation; and if a wish were expressed by him to be left alone it should be complied with. The horses were immediately unsaddled, his breakfast equipage was unloaded, and he rode with me as usual. We have never ridden together since. A most terrible business was made of it all, but not a word of truth in the whole of it. The French officers who were with him were determined at that time to misrepresent everything and to make him dislike the English. In this they completely succeeded for a length of time, but Napoleon has for some time past been of a contrary opinion, and expressed himself highly pleased with myself personally. I have no doubt but that all I desired to be told him was misconstrued."

Writing somewhat later the Major continues:

"I am the only responsible person for Napoleon. The Governor has not seen him for many months." (Note: This statement, arising from Napoleon's deeply rooted antipathy to Sir Hudson Lowe, is fully borne out in Dr. O'Meara's "A Voice from St. Helena.") "All the China ships are here, and all longing to see my charge, but he will not see any of them. He is under very severe restrictions, and will not quit his residence. If he chooses to go with me he can go when he pleases; but the Emperor of the French cannot stoop to ride with a British Captain!"—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Poetry and Music.

It must be remembered that song is a combination of two arts, in which each must exercise its own function and must respect the office of the other. In the ideal lyric, such as those of Heine and Schumann, the poet draws an outline which the musician colors; and where they are in perfect sympathy, there will be perfect unity of result. But if the one goes on to complete the picture, if he prescribes every nuance and every detail, there is no collaboration possible, for nothing is left to the other but complete subservience. There will never be an adequate setting of the "Bugle Song" in "The Princess," not because the verse is too musical, for such a plea is a contradiction in terms, but because the poem is too full. What is the composer to do with such a consummate line as:

Blow, bugle, answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying—?

Shall he follow the suggestion of the words? He is but echoing the echoes. Shall he disregard it? He has missed the poet's meaning. The whole field has been occupied already, and if he claim a share of the tillage, he must take station as a serf.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Southey and the South.

"I do not know anything more delightful than to lie on the beach in the sun and watch the rising waves, while a thousand vague ideas pass over the mind, like the Summer clouds over the water," wrote Southey. Elsewhere he declares himself to be a greenhouse plant, "pining for want of sun," and expressing his eager desire for the Consulship of Cintra, "my paradise—the heaven on earth of my hopes" (where the sun is so powerful as to induce blindness)—he goes on to explain to his correspondent this apparent necessity of his nature for the sun on philosophical grounds:

"In truth, Grosvenor, I have lived abroad too long to be contented in England; I miss southern luxuries—the fruits, the wines; I miss the sun in heaven, having been upon a short allowance of sunbeams these last ten days; and if the nervous fluid be the galvanic fluid, and the galvanic fluid the electric fluid, and the electric fluid condensed light, zounds! what an effect must these vile, dark, rainy clouds have upon a poor nervous fellow whose brain has been in a state of high illumination for the last fifteen months!"—Temple Bar.

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WILLIAM SHARON'S TRUST DEED EXPIRES

Its Continuance Was Limited to Ten Years After His Death.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, June 16.

Lady Hesketh and her brother, Fred W. Sharon, arrived from New-York yesterday and were quartered in their own apartments in the Palace, which caravansary they own, with the other Sharon heirs. Mr. Sharon was accompanied by his wife. T. W. Wright, Lady Hesketh's London solicitor, was a member of the party.

There was considerable bustle among the hotel attachés when the party arrived, as is always the case on the annual visit of the heirs. Their coming is looked upon as a certain indication of a "shake-up" at the hotel, and the attachés feel somewhat uncomfortable. Mr. Sharon took a tour through the big building after luncheon, and while he expressed himself as being satisfied with the general appearance of things, he stated that much could be done in the way of improvement in order that the Palace might maintain its place as one of the finest hotels in the world. He intimated that before he returned to his present home in New-York he would authorize a large expenditure of money for extensive changes in the interior arrangements of the hotel, and for the addition of some newly invented electrical devices.

Lady Hesketh's suite had been especially refitted in anticipation of her coming, and the apartments were palatial. During the afternoon she received quite a number of her old friends, and toward evening her rooms were fairly crowded. She expressed herself as delighted to return to her old home, and informed some of her friends that she intended spending over a month here and at Monterey, during which time it was probable that she would announce several grand receptions.

Mr. Sharon, when seen last night, said that the object of his and his sister's visit was both business and pleasure. There were a great many matters in connection with the handling of the vast estate, he said, which required personal supervision and could not be attended to from the New-York end. He thought he would get these matters straightened out within a fortnight, and after that he would be free to roam about the State and enjoy himself.

When asked if the fact that the trust deed left by William Sharon—which prevented the distribution of the estate for ten years—was about to expire had anything to do with the visit, Mr. Sharon grew reticent. He simply vouchsafed that the heirs were not in a hurry to divide up and distribute the property belonging to the estate, and were quite well satisfied with the present condition of affairs. The various interests were bringing in better incomes now, he said, than would be the case if they were split up.

William Sharon will have been dead ten years in November next. Eight days before his death he had prepared and put on record a trust deed by which his entire property in California, Nevada, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and the District of Columbia was conveyed to Fred Sharon and Francis G. Newlands, in trust for his heirs. He provided that at the end of ten years this trust should expire, and the property be distributed as follows: One-third to Fred Sharon, one-third to Lady Hesketh, his daughter; one-twelfth to F. G. Newlands, and one-twelfth to each of Mr. Newlands's three children—Edith Marion, Frances Clara, and Janet.

In accordance with its own provisions, the trust will cease to exist in November, but in view of Mr. Sharon's remarks it would appear that the heirs are not anxious to have the distribution take place right away. It understood that there are some doubts as to whether the trust deed, as an investment, can continue in effect after November, but, even if it cannot, the heirs' intention doubtless is to continue to manage the estate just as it has been for nearly ten years under the provisions of the instrument. Some time since the heirs formed two corporations, to which was deeded all of the real estate left by the deceased millionaire. One is the Occident Land Improvement Company, to which was transferred all of the real property outside of California; the other the Sharon Estate Company, to which was conveyed all of the real property which was owned by Sharon in this State. The scheme now, it is understood, is for these two corporations to continue to hold all of the property, and, instead of distributing to each heir his or her share of it, to give him or her the proper proportion of the shares in the two corporations. In this way the sale of any of the property or the deeding of any real estate to the heirs is avoided.

The personal property left by the millionaire is not affected by the two corporations and will be distributed in November, according to the terms of the will.

By the formation and operation of the two corporations the estate escaped the probate difficulties which have proved so annoying to the heirs of other big fortunes. The estate will be practically wound up, and yet it remains intact, and no sales of real estate will be necessary in order to bring about the required distribution.

Daudet and Tommy Atkins.

Daudet and M. Leon met a guardsman. He was "striding along in the centre of the pavement, as straight as an arrow; with his small cap, cocked on his ear, his chinstrap just under his under-lip, and his self-asserting breadth of shoulder, his supercilious features expressed so much contempt for the rest of mankind, that it struck me as an outrage against modesty, against civilized gentleness, against the feeling of respect due from one man to another."

If M. Daudet had been twenty, he told M. Leon, he would have hustled the soldier into the gutter. Poor Tommy Atkins! We are quite sure he was unconscious of any slight to M. Daudet. He was only bound for a walk "outer Chelsea to the Strand," with one of fifty housemaids. We can "hardly help laughing" at M. Daudet for having been so angry. For can he; so he tells us.—The Saturday Review.

An Amusing Claim for Damages.

From The Westminster Gazette.

An amusing claim for damages has been laid against a Swiss Postmaster near Martigny. A young Swiss négociant telegraphed to his fiancée:

"Viendrai demain Sembrancher à Bagnes."

When the telegram arrived it was conceived thus:

"Viendrai demain sans broncher au bagne."

As the day in question was the wedding day, the insulted bride broke off the match and the bridegroom now claims damages for the delay.

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NAVY YARD OFFICIALS EXPLAIN

NO CROOKEDNESS DISCOVERED BY LIEUT. KNAPP, THEY DECLARE.

The Pay Rolls Correct—No Names Carried After Discharge or Death Longer Than Necessary to Make Investigation.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard officials, when questioned yesterday as to the report that the recent investigations by Lieut. Knapp had disclosed crookedness in the handling of the pay rolls, and that a court-martial was likely to follow, declared unanimously that the report was without foundation. One of the officials implicated in the alleged crookedness, explained it in this way:

"Secretary Herbert," he said, "ordered Lieut. Knapp some time ago to investigate the condition of affairs at the navy yard at Washington, after the completion of which he thought best to have an investigation made here. The Lieutenant, as I understand it, discovered some irregularities, which arose owing to a difference of opinion as to the meaning of certain regulations, between Lieut. Knapp and certain of the department chiefs. For example, at had generally been understood that a man was discharged from employment in the navy yard when he absented himself wilfully, and not when he was laid off owing to a scarcity of work.

"The Lieutenant, after his investigation, made a report to Secretary Herbert, who dispatched letters to each of the department chiefs, requesting them to explain the irregularities charged to their account. In every instance, to the best of my knowledge, the replies to the Secretary were satisfactory, and nothing has since been said about the matter.

"I am satisfied that the Government has not been a loser by a cent because of these misunderstandings as to the wording in the navy regulations, and I, for one, am perfectly willing to have any number of investigations made in the department which I represent."

The recent investigation of Lieut. Knapp was said to have been prompted by the discovery that a man, who had formerly been employed at the yard and was afterward dismissed, was still entered on the pay roll as an employe. It was said in connection with this discovery that the rolls contained many names of men who had died or been discharged.

A prominent staff officer said yesterday that the man alluded to was one Kirby, whose case was disposed of some time ago by a board of investigation.

"When employes are wanted at the yard," he said, "they are taken from the list of applicants in the order in which they applied. Every applicant receives a card bearing his name and application number. Kirby, who was well up the list, gave or sold his card to a man named Meeny, who assumed Kirby's name. Meeny was a good workman, and was dismissed when there was nothing for him to do. Where there are a thousand men in one department it becomes next to impossible to know them by name, and the fraud was never discovered until Kirby made a second application.

"It was this affair which caused the investigation. It was a thing that might easily happen any place where so many men are employed, and the report that the Government is being cheated here is positive rot.

"The fact that names were discovered on the pay rolls whose owners had been discharged is easily explained. The names of men who are discharged are not taken off until pay day, which comes on the 10th and 25th of each month. So that when an employe leaves on the first of the month his name is carried on for a week or more.

There is no investigation of any kind going on here at the present time, and Naval Constructor Fernald has not been detached from duty at Brooklyn."

Commandant Sicard looked quite bored when approached on the subject and declined to commit himself either way. His position, he said, did not allow him to do so, and he ventured further that the remark in this was sometimes unfortunate, especially when men were the victims of scurrilous stories.

A Dinner in His Daughter's Honor.

Mr. Joseph Hahn gave a dinner Saturday evening at his residence, 427 East Fiftieth Street, in honor of his daughter, Miss Frances Hahn. Miss Hahn, who is the youngest child of the family, was graduated with highest honors last week from the Normal School. Her brother, Nathan L. Hahn, was graduated at the head of the class of '79 in the Law School of the University of the City of New-York, winning the John Taller Prize of $100 in gold.

In view of the completion of the education of his youngest child with similar honors, Mr. Hahn decided to celebrate the event with a dinner to his family and intimate friends. Covers were laid for forty. The residence was decorated. An orchestra provided music.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Pierce vs. Hodge. 2—Danziger vs. Hawkins. 3—Chandler vs. Chandler. 4—Stern vs. Weinstein. 5—Harbeck vs. Farrington.

Class VI.—Saalfield vs. Saalfield. 7—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.

Class VII.—8—Fleischman vs. Fleischman. 9—National Silk Label Company vs. Hatch. 10—American Lithographic

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway 41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB, Sheepshead Bay—2:30—Racing.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St.—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:00 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:15—Sousa's Concert. 8:45—Fain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Gasparone.

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The Suspicious Black Eye.

Doubtless some of my readers have chanced to contract a black eye in a perfectly innocent manner. Let us suppose that it resulted from a sharp return across the tennis net. Until the last of the dismal tints fades away, such a one bears about with him one of the most generally accepted proofs of a hasty disposition and of a blackguardly encounter. Yet the victim himself—and each of his friends who will believe his statement—knows that not only is he innocent of a breach of the peace, but that, when he received the ugly mark, he was engaged in one of the most amiable of recreations.—Blackwood's Magazine.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	67	72	6 P. M.	74	93
6 A. M.	68	72	9 P. M.	78	86
9 A. M.	72	86	11 P. M.	74	83
12 M.	76	91	12 P. M.	74	81
4 P. M.	73	94			

Average temperature yesterday.....72
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SOUTH AND SOUND MONEY.

The Financial Chronicle, with the best intentions in the world, makes a very ill-advised suggestion. In a review of the political situation in the South, under the title "A Sure Way to Defeat Free Silver," it points out that in the elections of this Fall the currency question will be prominent, and that it is of the last importance that, when Congress meets, the free-silver men should not be encouraged by the result of those elections. It says: "If candidates or nominations favoring" free coinage "could be defeated, it would have a material and very salutary effect on public opinion. The seats of several United States Senators are being contested in the South that might possibly be gained for advocates of a stable currency by a little judicious assistance on the part of the North. We cannot vote there, but we can send money, by means of which the work of educating the people could be continued—a work that is most effectively done in that section by public speaking at political meetings. The question we want to ask is, Why should not the sound-money candidate, in each State, the one who appears to offer the best promise of success, be furnished the means for conducting his canvass?" It adds: "Perhaps the plan can be best executed through the Chamber of Commerce committee."

We have no fear that the Chamber of Commerce committee will even consider such a plan, but since The Chronicle asks why it should not be carried out, it ought to be told that there are several excellent reasons. One, but not the most important, is that it would be misinterpreted and resented in the South, as any like plan to influence elections in New-York adopted by any other section would be resented by the people of New-York. The plan would, therefore, tend to defeat itself and to produce a result precisely the opposite of the one sought. It may be said that the currency question is a National one, in which New-York is as much interested as Kentucky or Tennessee. But the election of Senators, through the election of members of the State Legislatures, is a State matter, and is peculiarly so regarded in the South. Any attempt to influence it would be looked upon as interference, and, as we have said, would work just the wrong way. It would strengthen the accusations of the silver men as to the "money power" and deepen the prejudice to which they appeal.

But there is a graver reason than this why money should not be sent South for election expenses of candidates, which, despite the fact that there is not the slightest danger that anything of the kind will be done, it is worth while to point out. It is that, under a representative form of government, and especially under our Federal form, it is not wise to try to force a decision at the polls before the slow general opinion of the voters is ready for it. That opinion is generally guided by the experience of each community and the discussion of current questions by the leading men of that community. The process of reaching a fairly sound conclusion is often tedious and sometimes involves changes and relapses, but in the long run it gets accomplished, and the result is safer and more permanent when outside influence is not called in. We have repeatedly urged that the business men of New-York should advise and encourage their correspondents in every part of the country actively to agitate the currency question. The recent sound-money convention at Memphis was, in part, the result of such a policy, though in greater part it was due to the spontaneous action of the business men of the South. That is a very different matter from sending money to pay election expenses for candidates, no matter whether those expenses are incurred for public speaking or not. The South should be scrupulously treated by the North as the North would, in like case, wish to be treated. Candid argument and mutual discussion are sound means for the settlement of sound principles; electioneering funds are not.

EVANSVILLE'S WATER SUPPLY.

In Evansville, Ind., there is an epidemic of typhoid fever. During the first three months of the year there were 37 cases and 9 deaths. In April there were 176 cases and 23 deaths, and in May 300 cases were reported, with 31 deaths. We referred a few days ago to the explanation published in The Indianapolis Journal that the cause of this epidemic was the infection of the water supply by the sewage of the city, the intake of the water works being situated at a point in the Ohio River a short distance below the outlet of one of the main sewers.

The Marine Hospital Bureau at Washington has now received from its representative at Evansville, where there is a marine hospital, a report, from which we take the following:

"The City of Evansville receives its water supply from the Ohio River, the intake pipe being located below the outlets of some of the city sewers. Into the city sewers are discharged not only such matter as is usually removed in this manner, but also the blood and offal from many slaughterhouses; the contents of the sewers thus doubtless form a favorable medium for the culture of various micro-organisms, and, as a matter of fact, a competent bacteriologist employed by the city authorities reports that he has found typhoid bacilli in great numbers in the sewage and in the water supplied to the consumers."

A sudden and copious rainfall on the 29th ult. thoroughly flushed all the sewers, and this shower was followed by another on the 4th inst. The effect of the flushing, of the removal of the outlets of certain sewers to points below the intake, and of an extension of the intake pipe to the middle of the river was seen during the first week of June in a large decrease of the number of new cases reported, 42 cases having appeared in that week, as against 87 in the week preceding.

It is encouraging to notice that the city authorities employed a competent person to obtain bacteriological evidence as to the cause and source of infection, and have taken some steps to protect the water supply, but what the city needs, if it must take water from the Ohio River, is a sand-filtration plant like those which are in operation at Lawrence, Mass., and Grand Forks, N. D.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

No defeat of a Ministry could be much more humiliating than that which has come to Lord Rosebery's. To have the salary of a Minister docked in order to spend the amount retrenched in his department is a procedure which seems to suit better the retail grocery trade than imperial politics. It is true that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman suggested that his opponents might take this means of combining economy and revenge, but he can scarcely have expected to be taken seriously. It is, however, high time that the Rosebery Ministry should fall. Its days have been few and evil. It is quite impossible for anybody to say what it has represented or with what measures it has been identified. This might not be censure for a Conservative Ministry, but it is severe censure for a Liberal Ministry, of which the condition of existence is that it shall do something, or at any rate try to do something. Mere tide-waiting will not serve its purpose. Everybody knew what the Gladstone Ministry stood for. It represented, in the first place, a larger measure of home rule for Ireland. It was chosen upon that issue, and it did what it could to decide that issue. Almost the first official utterance of Lord Rosebery was interpreted as a promise to abandon, or at least to "sink," this most important item in the programme of his predecessor. Events since have seemed to show that the interpretation was correct. Nothing has been done about home rule. It is true that nothing has been done about anything else, but this consideration will scarcely appease the members or the electors with whom home rule is the first object.

In foreign politics the Ministry has been as unfortunate as in domestic politics it has been impotent. Just now there is a great effort making, especially by the French press, to show how British prestige in the far East has been weakened by the triple action of France, Germany, and Russia. It is doubtful if this interference injures anybody excepting Japan and the nations that took part in it without having any interests at stake to justify interference. Great Britain had by far the largest interest, which she protected by declining to interfere. This abstention was sensible and dignified. But the efforts of Great Britain to stop the war, lest it should injure British interests, by inviting a conference of the powers to pull the British chestnuts out of the Japanese fire, were neither dignified nor sensible, and, as they were unsuccessful, they were necessarily injurious to British prestige. The acquiescence of Great Britain, in spite of her direct and obvious interest, in the outrageous and piratical performances of France in Siam may have had to some extent a like effect. At any rate, the Rosebery Government has done nothing, at home or abroad, that should make its collapse a matter of regret to any judicious Briton.

THE WHEAT SOLD TO EUROPE.

The London Corn Trade List, a well-known authority, published on the 14th inst. the following interesting table, which shows the exports of wheat to Europe from this country, Russia, Argentina, Australasia, and India for the forty-four weeks beginning on Aug. 1, for the last three years. We have omitted the last three ciphers in each number:

	1894-5. Bush.	1893-4. Bush.	1892-3. Bush.
United States to the United Kingdom...	95,632	92,300	115,104
United States to the Continent	23,088	39,488	40,512
Total from United States 118,720	131,488	155,616	
Russia 104,648	86,040	62,856	
India 11,248	16,604	14,600	
Australasia 8,136	7,504	7,880	
Argentina 37,144	39,360	27,480	
Grand total.....279,896	281,416	268,432	

Our exports of wheat to all countries during the fiscal year now almost ended have been less by about 12 per cent. than they were last year. The table (which begins with Aug. 1, while the fiscal year begins with July 1) shows that the quantity shipped to Great Britain was increased during the past year, the loss appearing in shipments to the Continent.

The most important and suggestive parts of this table are those which show the exports from Russia and Argentina. The competitive power of India and Australasia was measured some time ago and has ceased to be regarded with apprehension by other surplus countries. The wheat exporter of Argentina, however, is a new force, and the extraordinary exports from that country last year disturbed the grain trade and exerted a depressing influence upon prices. It was stated when the latest Argentine crop was harvested, at the beginning of this calendar year, that the yield had been decreased by 25 per cent., owing to unfavorable weather and some reduction of acreage. Consequently it has been expected that the exports would be decreased largely. But this table shows that they have fallen off only about 5½ per cent. With the more attractive prices and favorable weather a large surplus may reasonably be expected in Argentina next year.

Not less interesting are the figures relating to Russia, for the exports from that country to Europe during the last ten months (or the specified period of forty-four weeks) exceeded those of two years ago by 66 per cent. and those of one year ago by 21½ per cent. While this country's share of the wheat imports of Europe was decreased in the period of forty-four weeks by nearly 13,000,000 bushels, that of Russia was increased by 18,500,000 bushels, the grand total remaining about the same. This change took place while prices were very low in both countries. The large shipments from Russia during the last year have by no means escaped the attention of the American grain trade, and an impression has begun to prevail that the competitive force of that country as an exporter of wheat has been underestimated. The Russian surplus for export will be increased in some measure by the operation of the trans-Siberian railway.

THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

When Mr. Westinghouse was asked a few days ago why his electric company had advised the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to postpone its final action with respect to the substitution of electric power for steam, he explained that it was expedient to wait for the perfection of new devices which are in process of development. "This year," said he, "is destined to see a great advance in the production of machinery for the application of electricity as a motive power. The advance will be phenomenal."

These devices and this new machinery have been invented and are now being perfected and tested in response to a demand for electric motors that can be used economically and safely for the transportation of passengers and freight at high rates of speed on the railroads where steam is now in use. It is to supply this demand that inventors have been and are at work, that the two great electric companies are engaged in perfecting and testing the practical application of new devices, and that railway officers are diligently studying the question in all its phases. The problem has been solved, so far as surface street railways are concerned, and the practicability of the substitution of electric force for steam on elevated railroads has been demonstrated in Chicago and elsewhere. While there is room for the improvement of old devices and for the substitution of new ones in street surface and elevated systems, the attention of experts and of manufacturers is now drawn to the demand for electric motors that will work satisfactorily on the great steam railroads of the country.

We have referred heretofore to the experimental use of electric motors by the Pennsylvania, New-York Central, and New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Companies. The new electric locomotives on the Nantasket branch of the last-named company were tested last Thursday, with results that are said to have been even unexpectedly good. A speed of from forty-five to fifty miles an hour and even higher was attained. The motors on the Pennsylvania's branch road from Burlington to Mount Holly have been tested twice within the last three weeks, and the desired speed was easily maintained.

The successful use of electric force on these branch lines will surely be followed by the substitution of electricity for steam on other branch lines operated by these two companies, and the approaching perfection of new devices and new machinery—about which we are now beginning to hear something from the Superintendents of the great electric manufacturing plants—will insure the application of the same force eventually to the trains on the trunk lines.

TWO SEPARATE QUESTIONS.

Two separate questions are involved in the proceedings before Judge Dykman of the Supreme Court at White Plains affecting the territory recently set off from Westchester County and annexed to the City and County of New-York by the Legislature. One of these relates to the validity of the annexation itself and the other affects the apportionment of representation in the Legislature.

With regard to the former we can see no room for doubt. The power to divide counties and towns has always been acknowledged as inhering in the Legislature, and while it is not specifically conferred by the Constitution it is distinctly recognized. In providing for future apportionments by the Legislature it requires that Hamilton County shall elect an Assemblyman with Fulton County until such time as its population shall entitle it to a representative of its own, but reserves to the Legislature its power to abolish the former county and annex its territory to some other county or counties. This does not imply any restriction of the power with reference to other counties, but is a qualification of the requirement as to making Hamilton and Fulton one Assembly district. Again, in connection with the division of counties into two or more Assembly districts, it is distinctly declared that "nothing in this section shall prevent the division at any time of counties and towns and the erection of new towns by the Legislature."

It seems to us plain, therefore, that the power of the Legislature to set off a part of Westchester County and add it to the County of New-York is distinctly recognized in the Constitution, while it is specifically declared that it is not to be interfered with by the provisions relating to the division of counties into Assembly districts. There does not appear to be any ground upon which to support the application of the defunct authorities of the villages of Westchester and William's Bridge for an injunction to restrain the authorities of the City of New-York from exercising jurisdiction over the newly acquired territory. The proceedings were instigated by the village rings and the poolsellers who tried to prevent the action of the Legislature.

While the other question rests on a different ground, it hardly involves more doubt. The New-York Aldermen made a foolish mistake in not including the new part of the city in their division of its territory into Assembly districts. It was omitted by the Supervisors of Westchester County in their districting also, and the application before Judge Dykman is for a mandamus requiring them to make a new division including it. The only chance for a question lies in the fact that the Constitution itself makes the apportionment, defining the Senate districts and requiring Assembly districts within a county to be formed by a division of these Senate districts. But the whole plan is to take effect with the next election, the representation in this year's Legislature being based upon the old apportionment.

If the act changing the boundary between New-York and Westchester Counties is valid, which seems to us to be beyond all doubt, the Supervisors of Westchester could only divide that county into three Assembly districts as it existed on the second Tuesday of June, when they were required to make the division. Their county contains only one Senate district, and they were concerned with nothing but the county as such. For then there was no question of Senate districts at all, as there was for the New-York Aldermen, but the latter were equally bound to recognize the limits of the county as it existed on the second Tuesday of June. The Twenty-first Senate District filled out those limits beyond the Harlem River, wherever they might then be, while the Twenty-second consisted of Westchester County and no more. Supervisors, Aldermen, and courts alike have only to recognize the Constitution and the law as they find them, and they can find in them nothing to invalidate the annexation or the Westchester apportionment. The New-York apportionment alone is at fault, and will doubtless have to be corrected.

COTTON MILLS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Though reports of new cotton-mill enterprises in the South continue, the statement from North Adams in yesterday's Times that the largest cotton factory in America is soon to be built in Western Massachusetts indicates that there is no general migration of this branch of manufacturing from North to South in progress. It is simply growing in both sections, and perhaps undergoing some change of conditions.

There are obvious reasons why this should be so. The raw material of cotton goods is close at hand in the South, there is a good deal of unused water power for small mills, and there is a large consumption of the coarser and cheaper fabrics. Moreover, coal and labor are both cheaper there than in New-England. The cost of transporting the bulky material to the North and sending the cheaper grade of manufactured goods back affords a sufficient explanation of the advantage of establishing mills in the South for making this class of goods. But there is another important branch of the industry. There are the finer and higher priced goods, requiring accumulated capital, large plants, and more skilled labor for their production on a profitable scale, and there is the foreign trade to be supplied from the ports through which international exchanges are made. If Great Britain, getting its material from this country and India, and sending its finished goods to the ends of the earth, has been able to occupy this field, why should not the United States be able to divide it with her? We have the advantage in the supply of material, and we need be at no disadvantage in capital or skill or in access to the markets of the world if we choose to pursue an enlightened policy.

While cotton mills for coarse yarns and fabrics and for the supply of local markets with cheap goods may multiply in the South, there is no reason why the manufactures of the North should not continue to flourish, producing the finer grades and qualities and supplying the wider markets.

THE TURKISH TANGLE.

When, as reported in our cable dispatches yesterday, the quiet attending the festivities at Kiel is ended and the various vexing questions in European policy demand attention, the Turkish will very likely be the most troublesome. On what may be called the merits of the question there are only two of the powers that can be regarded as in earnest—Russia and England. The public sentiment of the two countries alike calls for some definite action to secure the Christian subjects of the Porte from persecution. But while the public sentiment of Russia, whether that of the military class, which is most aggressive and definite, or that of the common people, so far as it exists, is in harmony with the general interests of the empire, the public sentiment of England is opposed to the traditional policy of the Government and to what may be its immediate and serious interests as affected by its relations to Russia.

The intense desire of the ruling classes in Russia for an outlet to the Mediterranean through the Bosporus is in entire harmony with the vague but strong feeling of the people that their nation should control Constantinople, the religious capital of the Eastern Church. Both urge the Government toward any aggressive policy as to Turkey for which occasion is offered. But, on the contrary, while the English people have a deep sense of indignation at the wrongs of the Christians of Turkey and a strong desire to right them, the English Government has for nearly two generations regarded Turkey as an indispensable bulwark to safe communication with the Indian Empire of Great Britain and a defense against the aggressions of Russia in the Orient. And recent developments in China have tended to make English distrust of Russia more pronounced. How England can act with Russia in bridling the power of the Sultan without giving her restless rival formidable advantages is not readily seen. That the Sultan's rule is an outrage and a public nuisance is generally felt, and the civilized world would be rejoiced at its abatement, but the process in the present condition of Europe is so difficult and is likely to be so risky that it is not improbable that there will be a general agreement either to fix up an ineffectual compromise or to delay the solution of the question indefinitely.

NOT FOR REFORM.

The Republicans of Connecticut, as represented in the present Legislature, have put themselves on record most unequivocally as opposed to reforming the antiquated Constitution of the State so as to secure fair representation and government by the majority. They have not only resisted every move for a Constitutional Convention, but have defeated specific amendments for the election of State officers by a plurality vote and for a slight change in the direction of equality of representation in the Senate.

In defeating the plurality amendment they directly violated their pledges and reversed the action of two years ago. The gross inequality of representation in Connecticut, which has grown out of its old-fashioned rule, inherited from Colonial times, of representing towns and counties and not population, works in favor of the Republicans, because their strength is mainly in the rural communities of the State, and it is for that reason that they cling to it in spite of its obvious injustice and its utter inconsistency with the principles of republican government.

This rule gives the Republicans control of the Legislature even when they are largely outvoted in the State, and this is an advantage which no sense of justice or right will induce them to surrender. Being thus able to control the Legislature though in a minority, they are able through the Legislature to elect the State officers whenever their opponents fail to get a clear majority over all at the popular election, however large a plurality they may have. Most Republican Governors in Connecticut in recent years have received fewer votes from the people than the Democratic candidates, and have owed their office to a Legislature representing the minority.

In 1890 the Republicans stole the State offices, in spite of the fact that the Democratic candidates had an absolute majority of the popular vote, keeping the former incumbents holding over for two years. This produced such a revulsion that the party was overwhelmingly defeated at the next election, and then it was that a pledge was made to abrogate the majority rule. The necessary amendment was proposed by the Legislature two years ago, almost without opposition. This and other promises of reform allayed the opposition to the Republican Party in Connecticut and contributed to its success last Fall and the consequent control of the present Legislature. The amendment had to pass again before being submitted to the people, and the party has used the advantage secured by its promises to defeat the proposition and make the work of two years ago of no effect. It has also defeated the amendment to rectify in some small measure the unequal representation in the Senate, and has repudiated Constitutional reform altogether. This ought to teach the people of Connecticut not to trust Republican professions hereafter. If they really desire reform which shall relieve the State of the opprobrium of its unjust and unrepublican system of election and representation, they will have to support the Democratic Party strongly enough to give it control of the Legislature for one session.

The Cat Was Disgusted.

From The Westminster Gazette.

An interesting experiment in the rearing of animals is recorded by a German journal. A country gentleman, having captured a young hare a few days old, conceived the idea of giving it as foster-mother a cat which had just had a litter of kittens. The cat showed no objection to this curious addition to her family, and the herbivorous nursling seemed to take very well to the regime to which it was so unexpectedly subjected. The hare throve and grew, and the cat soon thought it time to begin the education of her foster-child. For the catching of mice, however, the hare showed not the slightest disposition, and at each fault committed the adoptive mother administered vigorous correction with her paws. This produced but little improvement, and the relations between the two animals were becoming somewhat strained, when, one day, they were placed together on the lawn in front of the house. The hare at once proceeded to nibble at the vegetation with remarkable avidity, to the evident astonishment and indignation of the cat, who could make nothing of such conduct. Finally, perceiving that she had nourished anything but a kitten, the disappointed nurse withdrew with an expression of unmistakable disdain.

The Situation in Cuba.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

If Spain takes it out of Cuba in taxes, Cuba is taking it most cheerfully out of Spain in war expenditure. A new credit of 15,000,000 pesetas has just been projected, and Marshal Martinez Campos is asking for six more battalions. The zealous War Minister is sending ten, and has ten more in readiness. Certainly, when you think of the enormous losses of men and money such insurrections have cost in the past, you cannot blame Spain for want of tenacity. As for the actual course of the fighting we know as little as ever. There have been many engagements, says Spain, and Spain has—need we add?—been uniformly successful. America, of course, inclines to the opposite view; the insurgents are winning all along the line. The general course of affairs seems to be that on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the rebel leaders are killed, while on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays they land on the island afresh with money and arms from America. The strange thing is, that with all her resolutions to hold the island, and all her prodigious expenses, Spain never has made an attempt to govern Cuba in a way that shall stop insurrections for the future.

THE FRIENDSHIPS OF WOMEN

An English Essayist Makes Some Most Terrible Statements About Them.

From The Saturday Review.

Take, again, the friendship of one woman for another when both stand upon the same moral and social level. It is in nine cases out of ten devoid of the obligations of loyalty and honor which are inherent in the friendship between one man and another. There is less reserve in it, and also less sincerity, for a woman will reveal her heart of hearts to a friend, and quarrel with her the next day because she has pirated her bonnet or alienated an admirer. Such relations never become stable or sacred between women, for they are apt to begin by chance, proceed with passion and die at a breath. Even at fever heat a woman never gives as much to another as she gives to her lightest lover, and at any moment she is ready to sacrifice her friend at the behest of any man in whom she is momentarily interested. For his entertainment she will betray any confidence without a scruple or a regret, even if she refrains from denouncing her feminine friend to the first comer as soon as a shadow of misunderstanding has arisen between them.

In the lives of most men there are only one or two friendship bonds, riveted by years of intercourse, which nothing but undreamed-of treachery can sever. Women, on the other hand, make and discard friends with equal facility. If they are seldom true to men, their fidelity to their own sex is rarer far, for there are no Davids and Jonathans among women, no friendships founded on mutual faith and held in honor. Until woman learns to conduct her relations with her own sex on the same principle as that on which men act, the sisterhood of woman will never come within measurable distance of the possible. She has learned so much from man in this decade that it is not unreasonable to hope she may yet learn the true character of friendship, as well as the policy of combination. When woman stands shoulder to shoulder with her sister in public and in private life, she will stand at the very gates of her kingdom, abreast of that "brave vibration, each way free."

INCAPABLE OF IMPERSONALITY

An Alleged Failing That Has Deferred Woman's Emancipation.

From The Saturday Review.

The bond of fellowship which exists between man and man simply by virtue of a common sex is entirely absent between woman and woman. It is, in fact, replaced by a fundamental antagonism, a vague enmity which renders the general attitude of a feminine creature toward her kind essentially different from that of the male creature in identical relations. In individual cases this feeling is counteracted by affection or by sympathy, but apart from personal sentiment it remains, severing every living woman from the rest of her sex. To a great extent this arises from woman's incapacity for impersonal feeling or abstract emotion. In life's fray she fights either for her own hand or, more often, for some one man or woman whom she loves, but rarely for the welfare of her sex at large.

Were it not for this strange lack of humanity in her nature, the emancipation of woman would not have been so grievously retarded. If the few women who suffered aforetime under the restrictions which hedged in their liberty had been able to count on the sympathy and co-operation of all women, the time of their subjugation would have been enormously abbreviated. As it was, the first seekers after freedom met with more opposition from their own sex than they did from the other; nor, indeed, do they fare better to-day. Enormous changes in their social status were effected by an inconsiderable minority of women brave enough and logical enough to impress the male powers that be with the justice of their demands. But for their courage they received no sympathy, and for their success not one word of thanks—nothing, in fact, but execration from the huge inert feminine mass in whose service their strength was spent.

Russia, Sweden, and Norway.

Ever since the rearrangement of the map of Europe after the Napoleonic wars the boundary between Russia and Norway has remained fixed and stationary. If an atlas be consulted, it will be noticed that in one district, in the extreme north of Norriand, Russian territory reaches to within a few miles of the Varanger Fjord, a narrow strip only of Norwegian territory intervening between it and the coast. This fjord contains many fine harbors, which are free from ice all the year round; just such harbors as Russia has always coveted. Under present conditions, Russia's navy in time of war would have to base its operations from three inland seas, two of which are rendered unnavigable by ice during the Winter months. It will be easy to realize what an accession to Russia's naval strength the acquisition of such an open port on the North Sea would be.

Although Russia during a period of eighty years has made no openly aggressive movement against Norway, she has nevertheless pursued her well-known methods of preparing a way beforehand. She has done all within her power to encourage her subjects to emigrate into Norriand and settle there, with the result that there are at the present date considerable numbers of Russian Finns inhabiting the neighborhood of the Varanger. She has also, with the permission of Norway, "bien entendu," constructed a railway which connects Russia with the eastern margin of the fjord.

Should the Norwegian separatists get their way, a step, and a very important one, would be gained by Russia. Members of the party have before now openly advocated the surrender of the Varanger Fjord to Russia. It has even been suspected that they may have entered into negotiations, with a view to ascertaining if Russia would be willing to lend them her support in their efforts to obtain a separation, and offering the fjord as the price to be paid for it. But this is not all. At the time of the formation of the union between Sweden and Norway, England, Prussia, and Austria guaranteed the integrity of Norway. Thus, as things are now situated, any act of aggression on the part of Russia against Norriand might, and probably would, be treated by the guaranteeing powers as a casus belli. But, in the event of the union being repealed, this treaty guarantee would no longer hold good, and thus another obstacle in the way of Russia would be removed.—The Fortnightly Review.

Dickens Playing a Part.

We were alone together at Gadshill, I remember, and I was sitting, with doors and windows open, one bright, clear, still, warm Autumn day, in the library, engaged upon a mass of papers, as to which I had to report to my father later in the day. Where he was I did not know, but, supposing him to be in the Swiss chalet, over in the shrubbery, across the road, took advantage of having the place to myself, and went steadily on with my work. Presently I heard a noise as if a tremendous row were going on outside, and as if two people were engaged in a violent altercation or quarrel, which threatened serious results to somebody. Ours being a country constantly infested with tramps, I looked upon the disturbance at first as merely one of the usual domestic incidents of tramp life arising out of some nomadic gentleman beating his wife up our lane, as was quite the common custom, and gave it hardly a moment's attention.

Presently the noise came again, and yet again, worse than before, until I thought it really necessary to ascertain what was going on. Stepping out of the door on to the lawn at the back, I soon discovered the cause of the disturbance. There, at the other end of the meadow, was my father, striding up and down, gesticulating wildly, and, in the character of Mr. Sikes, murdering Nancy, with every circumstance of the most aggravated brutality. After dinner I told him what I had seen, and he read me the murder—it was rather a startler for an audience of one—and asked me what I thought about it. "The finest thing I have ever heard," was my verdict; "but don't do it." If there was one thing more than another that my father resented, it was any suggestion from anybody else that his health was failing, or that he was undertaking anything beyond his strength, so when I was pressed for reasons I would give none, and merely stuck to my point without any explanation or argument.—Charles Dickens the Younger, in The North American Review.

A Pauper's Buried Hoard.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Two cans of gold having been dug up near Stockton are found to belong to a thrifty pauper. Charity suffers long and is kind, but in instances like this has a perfect right to feel herself overworked and to resent it. The pauper ought to be fined in the sum contained in the cans for the benefit of the deserving poor.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT

He Inspects the American Cruiser San Francisco.

THE FLEETS TO SAIL FROM KIEL SOON

Displeasure of the Czar with the Actions of the Frenchmen Over the Celebration of the Canal Opening.

KIEL, June 23.—Emperor William to-day visited the American cruiser San Francisco.

The American squadron will probably remain here until the end of the month. The British squadron will start for Copenhagen Tuesday.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—The Czar, in a conversation to-day with a member of the Foreign Office, expressed himself as displeased with the unworthy behavior of the Paris populace over the visit of the French fleet to Kiel. He added that he thought that the ostentatious restraint of the French squadron did not accord with the intentions of President Faure and M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister.

His Majesty referred in the heartiest way to Emperor William's eminently peaceful speech, which, he declared, found a joyful echo in his own heart.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—The King this afternoon gave an audience at Bernatorff Palace to a number of the guests of Sir John Pender, who accompanied him on the steamer Tantallon Castle to Kiel, and subsequently came to this city. Among those received were Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador to Great Britain; Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, and Viscount Peel, ex-Speaker of the British House of Commons.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Admiral Kirkland to-day sent a second cablegram to Secretary Herbert, regarding the explosion of the launch of the San Francisco at the Kiel celebration, Friday. It did not give the names of the injured, but stated that none of them were seriously hurt, and that all were on duty again. This indicates that their injuries were slight, indeed, and need not have caused friends and relatives any uneasiness.

GEN. GOMEZ NOT CAPTURED.

The Report Denied by Cuban Patriots in Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 23.—Private advices from Cuba, received per steamer Mascotte from Havana last night, deny the report of the capture of Gen. Maximo Gomez This rumor was circulated by Spanish officials for the purpose of discouraging the Cuban patriots in Florida. The writer further says: Gens. Sanchez and Roloff are with us."

The Treasury Department has ordered the revenue cutters Boutwell, Galveston, and Seward to South Florida, to assist the Raleigh and McLane in patrolling the coast and enforcing the neutrality laws.

The Cubans at Key West are active and demonstrative, and it is generally believed that an expedition will shortly go from one of the Florida ports. The cutter McLane came in from a cruise last night, but reports nothing suspicious along the coast.

The Spanish Consul-General again positively informed that nine of the party that left here on the 8th with Roloff and Sanchez returned this morning. It is also said they weakened at the last moment or failed to make connections. They report having spent the past eighteen days on Boniches, and have been without food for nine days. At first they started to tell of their experience, but were hushed up. Leading Cubans refuse to talk of the matter.

INSURRECTION IN MACEDONIA.

Said to be Rapidly Spreading Against the Turks.

SOFIA, June 23.—The Journal Prawo says that the insurrection in Macedonia is spreading. The Arnauts in the Proshowo district are forming bands of Bashi-Bazouks, and are attacking villages. Numerous insurgent bands, armed with Martini-Henry rifles, are fighting the Turkish troops. Three cartloads of dead are stated to have arrived at Palanka. A band of insurgents which was surrounded by Turkish troops has been holding out for five days.

These details are not confirmed officially.

Aground in the Wilhelm I. Canal.

HAMBURG, June 23.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Augusta Victoria ran aground this morning in the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Canal, near the twenty-nine-kilometer stone. The German warship Seeadler towed her off at 4:30 this afternoon and took her to a siding, where she will remain until the channel is dredged to a depth sufficient to allow her to continue her passage. It is expected that the dredging will be finished some time to-night. Her grounding detained the steamers Hugh and Khartum of the same line, but these passed when the Augusta Victoria was towed into the siding.

SEVENTY-FOUR YEARS OF WORK

Amherst Graduates Listen to a Baccalaureate Sermon.

AMHERST, Mass., June 23.—Amherst's seventy-fourth commencement exercises began to-day, with the baccalaureate sermon, which was preached in the college by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York City. Dr. Stimson took his text from First John, v., 4: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." He said, in part:

The ability to prevail, power that shall sweep the whole realm of being rising from man to God, is the glory of existence. It is the summum bonum, which the ancient world dreamed of, and, lifting its eyes, looks far upward and outward, until it recognizes its Lord, that it becomes at once the evidence and the ground of eternal life. Some will say how shall I know that the facts of faith rest on sure foundation. The doubt is genuine, and must be answered. There is a difference between facts and theories about facts. Theories may change, but facts remain. There are many theories of the time, yet there is a great realm of undiscovered fact. Forms of doctrine, elaborate doctrines, may be questioned, and men still have the fundamental truths, as sure a foundation of faith as are the evidences of the spectroscope and the test tube. There is faculty of trust which in man becomes faith.

At 4 P. M., a communion service was held in the college church. In the evening an excellent praise service was rendered by the choir, under the direction of the students.

Cumberland Dialect.

Farmer (loquitur)—So ye've landed at last! Well, A'se proud to see you. A'll just tell the lad to louse the horses out of the conveyance. He's deaf, but A'll soon incense him. My missus has been only very middling. She's keeping better now; but she's very useless, (helpless.) What a meat there is in yon field the year! When them Irish beasts come, they was as lean as paddocks, and now the're as fat as but-ther. It's getting sare fogged up, however; we began to ploo out a part of the field, and then rued it and gave over. Yon great saugh tree has mashed the dike. It's bad for the land when the dikes is down, the beasts carries all the management into the plantings. This cundith has got properly stopped with mud. (If A was just to rummel (stir) it a bit with a stick, it would soon hush awa'. There's mint grawing here, A can feel it.

Tash! A'se gotten a stang from a wesp. There's a wesp 'est here. It's a strong 'un, and the bees is coming out thick. It's a very kittlesome and cankersome thing is a wesp stang. One of Jobbie's lads, the Tom one, has got a venomed hand. He was stung by a slew worm, and his arm swelled up, so he got it charmed by an Irishman. Them from Connaught is best. They spits and breathes on the wound. A've heared tell gif an Irishman draws a ring round a toad with his finger, it can't stir, and them Irish beasts is tarrible for banishing snakes. A was once just about sitting down in some spratty grass in yonder slack, when an adder curmmed out and hissed at me. My word! A did run! Eels is a kind of adder.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The annual agitation of the question whether liquor shall continue to be dispensed at the Capitol has begun this year with a series of resolutions adopted by the District Christian Endeavorers, condemning Congress for permitting liquor to be sold in the House and Senate restaurants. These resolutions characterize the restaurants as saloons, and declare that the liquor drunk in them puts members of Congress "in a condition where they are a disgrace to their country, to the people they represent, to themselves, and to the body they represent." The resolutions take the form, finally, of a petition to the Fifty-fourth Congress to abolish the so-called "saloons."

It is very unlikely that this fresh attack upon the liquor privileges of the restaurant keepers at the Capitol will be more successful than those which have preceded it. Liquor is now sold in the big buildings on the hill with the sanction of the two Committees on Rules. These committees regulate the affairs of the Capitol, and in recent years they have found it agreeable to themselves and generally satisfactory to the members of both houses to permit the sale of liquor. Most of the liquor, it should be said, is taken with meals. There is comparatively little drinking at the bars. In fact, the bars, so called, are lunch counters. In the last session, under instructions from the Senate Committee on Rules, of which Mr. Blackburn is Chairman, it was impossible for any one to get a drink of liquor in the Senate restaurant without taking a seat at a table and giving the order to a waiter. This undoubtedly was due to the crusade made by temperance people against the liquor traffic in the building. If a further concession is made, there will be general surprise.

The number of Senators and Representatives who do not drink beer or wine or something stronger at luncheon, which is generally the only meal they procure at the Capitol, is comparatively small. At the same time the consumption of liquor "per capita" is not large. Habitués of the Capitol do not need to be told that the assertions contained in the resolutions of the Christian Endeavor Society concerning the habits of Congressmen are extravagant. Once in a while a man is seen in one of the other of the two houses under the influence of intoxicants. This would happen if there were no restaurants in the Capitol, and does not constitute an argument against the sale of liquor there. The chances are that the petition which, presumably, will be presented to the Fifty-fourth Congress will be referred to the Committees on Rules, and be pigeonholed, and that not until the Congress shall contain a majority of men like Peffer shall prohibition have the call in the two restaurants.

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The Senate Committee on Rules is arranging to have the ventilating system of the Senate wing of the Capitol improved before the reassembling of Congress. In the last session there was much complaint of the foul air in the Senate Chamber, and the decision was reached that the Committee on Rules should endeavor to remedy the defects in the system. The work will consume much time and money, with the result more or less problematical, judging from so-called improvements of this character which have been made in the past. The Senate Chamber is so situated that the difficulties in the way of successful ventilation are much aggravated. There are no outside windows, and every bit of fresh air that enters the chamber must be forced through a huge shaft, which extends underground from a tower standing in the grounds to the west of the building. The existing provisions for changing the air of the chamber are inadquate, and some radical departures must be made to remedy the defects. Even then, it will be difficult to satisfy some Senators that they are getting all the fresh air they are entitled to. As in the average household, it is unusual for the few members to agree on the subject of ventilation, it follows that in a large body like the Senate there will always be conflicting opinions. The most that the Committee on Rules can do is to increase the capacity of the ventilating plant, and give the Senators to understand that everything possible has been done for their comfort. By adopting this course, they will discourage complaints. This committee is clothed with much power, and its decisons usually are accepted by the Senate.

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For the reason, probably, that the bicycle long has been popular in Washington, the craze for that graceful vehicle which now holds New-York in its grasp has not been so perceptible here. It is taken for granted that the Washingtonian with a taste for exercise will adopt the bicycle. One may ride anywhere within the city limits with great comfort, which is not the case in New-York. Bicycle parties here are not restricted as to the place of their outing. There are but few streets which are not asphalted, so the bicycle rider really has the entire town under tribute. The suburban roads have been greatly improved in the last two years, and many resorts have been built up as the result of the growing tendency to take long suburban runs. It has been estimated that one-eighth of the entire population of the District of Columbia use the wheel either for pleasure or business. The broad streets and avenues lessen the danger of collision, and considering the number of wheels in use, the percentage of accidents is really very low. Lately the authorities have revived their watchfulness till it is essential that wheelmen should carry lights at night in order to avoid arrest. For a long time this law was a dead letter.

The number of women riders in the District is constantly augmenting. Miss Kate Field is one of the latest converts to the wheel. Miss Field is said to favor the bloomer costume. After nightfall the driveway encircling the White Lot, in the rear of the Executive Mansion, is alive with bicyclists, many of them women from the fashionable northwest section of the city. Every grade of costume known to "bicycle cranks" is worn. The long skirt seems to be most popular. Once in a while an outlandish costume is displayed by some woman with more daring than taste or good sense. One of the most amusing exhibitions of the season lately has been furnished by an attache of the Chinese Legation, who, attired in the bright-colored and flowing garb of his nation, propels a woman's wheel about the streets with satisfaction pictured on his face. This particular Celestial has taken kindly to American forms of exercise, and just now the bicycle is his particular joy. His appearance on the wheel may inspire hope in the breast of bicycle manufacturers that some day the silent steed may become popular in the Orient. The chances are that if this particular Chinaman should return home at this time with his bicycle he would be made the object of attentions from the populace which would not be agreeable to him. Up to the present time the Chinese Minister has not given any indication of a desire to follow the example of his subordinate. Several bicycle agents are understood to be keeping close watch on the legation, with an eye to future profits.

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Some idea of the value of Washington real estate may be gathered from the fact that a day or two ago The Evening Star Newspaper Company bought the premises at 1,105 Pennsylvania Avenue, containing 1,160 feet, for $41,250, or about $35.55 per foot. This purchase gives the company a frontage of over 51 feet on the avenue at the corner of Eleventh Street. Considering the times, the price is regarded as very satisfactory from the real estate man's point of view.

DROWNED IN LITTLE HELL GATE

Four Men Rowing for Pleasure Ran Aground.

Four men hired a rowboat yesterday and were rowing about the vicinity of Randall's Island all day. They were Edward Boehm, nineteen years old, of 508 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; William Norton, eighteen years old, of the same address; Thomas Dalton, twenty-two years old, of 115 Broad Street, and James Smith of 42 South Street.

The party was returning, about 7 o'clock P. M., when the boat struck on the rocks in Little Hell Gate. A hole was broken in it and it was overturned.

The four men clung to the boat for a time, shouting for help. None came. Then Smith cried out that he was going to swim to Randall's Island, and struck out. Boehm started to go after him, and caught him by the hair, but after a few strokes threw up his hands and sank.

Smith succeeded in swimming to Randall's Island. Norton and Dalton clung to the boat, and were picked up by a man who was rowing with his wife and child. He refused to give his name.

The Americanee Language.

The prevalence of lower-jaw rigidity among our men of all callings and degrees of culture is amazing. The following report of a conversation in a street car between two prominent, well-educated business men does them no injustice:

"Wyeh." (How are you?)
"Whaheh." (How are you?)
"Ine deh." (Fine day.)
"s, uh call ut s." (Yes, I call it so.)
"Wah thing gen!?" (How are things in general?)
"Weh, weh don ail, tmuch thuh; sar kee this tirn these tie." (Well, we're doing a little—not much, though; it's hard to keep things stirring these times.)
"Suh. Bout rye. Fine suh." (That's so. You're about right. I find it so.)—The Forum.

PROSPERITY THE CURE

Free-Silver Ideas Being Driven Out by Business Improvement.

EX-SENATOR CAMDEN ON THE OUTLOOK

He Thinks that Before the National Conventions Are Held the Craze for Free Coinage Will Die Out.

Ex-Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He, as have many others who have recently discussed the silver craze, believes it is on the wane, and that all that is needed to eradicate the disease is a continuance of the present improvement in the business world.

To a reporter for The New-York Times ex-Senator Camden expressed these opinions, prefacing them with a declaration of his own belief in sound money as opposed to the free-silver currency talk which has been heard in various sections recently.

"Personally," said ex-Senator Camden, "I believe in none of these crazy ideas of free coinage, which I do not believe will last long. I am in favor of sound money, and by sound money I mean that I would have every dollar as good as every and any other dollar.

"The people in West Virginia are also for sound money. I think it is safe to say they are bimetallists, but they are bimetallists to the extent that they would have a silver dollar just as good as a gold dollar.

"This essentially means they are bimetallists, provided an international agreement can be reached as to the silver question. With such an agreement a silver dollar would have standing which would put it on a par with any other dollar. An international agreement on this question is a necessity if silver is to be used."

"How serious do you think this free-silver idea is, as it has broken out in Illinois and other parts of the country?"

"I think much depends on the general condition of business in the country at large. In all sections, during the last two or three years, business has been slow. The outbreak in favor of free coinage is one result of this. This is the outcropping of a feeling of discontent. Business now, all over the country, is picking up. The prospects are brighter and apparently are growing more so, and if this keeps on, the silver craze will die out of itself.

"I had an illustration of what I mean the other day. Down in my State I have a friend, a farmer, who has been talking all the Spring vigorously but in melancholy strain of the necessity for the free coinage of silver. The other day I met him for the first time in some weeks, and he seemed to be in better spirits than usual.

"'How about the free coinage of silver, now?' I asked him.

"'Say,' he replied, 'I've just sold two cows at 5 cents and got the money for them. I don't care whether there's free coinage of silver or not, if I can sell the rest. The only thing I'm after is to sell cows.'

"Now, this is precisely the situation. When business is good men will forget to stop and talk free coinage."

"Do you think the free silver question will be a troublesome one in the national conventions next year?"

"No; I do not think the craze will last until next year. Silver advocates will doubtless be on hand, but the currency question will be solved without serious trouble from the free-coinage question."

"Do those who favor free coinage in West Virginia and those who do not divide on party lines?"

"No. There are as many Republicans who are free-silver men as there are Democrats. About the only difference is the Republicans are more amenable to party discipline than the Democrats."

HENRY CLEWS ON FREE SILVER.

He Points Out the Evils That it Would Most Certainly Produce.

Henry Clews, the Wall Street financier, has added a valuable contribution to the papers of the Chamber of Commerce against free silver.

"The free-coinage silverites justly complain that calling hard names does not prove anything," he says. "I agree with them, and shall try to examine some of their reasons and arguments for saying that bi-metalism can be established on a ratio of 16 to 1.

"In the first place, I don't believe they think any such thing at all. They understand the subject too well for that. They also know that this ratio, putting silver at double its market price, would drive gold out of circulation, and this would be the very best thing that could happen for the owners of silver mines, at least for a short time. But those would be the only people that would benefit by the operation, and at the best the experiment would soon prove a boomerang.

"The whole country would suffer by being taxed for the price or difference between the market and coinage price, as measured by gold, of all the silver that should come into circulation by the free-coinage process. 'Oh, no,' as some may say, 'there is no buying of silver in the case. The mint simply coins what is taken to it and puts its stamp upon it, so that it becomes legal tender for the name that the stamp indicates. Then it circulates side by side with gold on the 16 to 1 parity, everybody being obliged to take for a dollar what the Government stamps as such, though the silver which it contains can be purchased for fifty cents in the London market.'

"All right, my silverite friend, then I and many others shall go in and do a thriving speculative business in buying up a hundred cents' worth of silver for fifty cents' worth of gold. These will be glorious times while they last, and during that period Wall Street securities will certainly be neglected. The thing will be easy. Nothing to do but take all the gold we can get, buy silver, take it to the mint and have one dollar's worth coined into two. Then take these two and buy more gold, and repeat the process while there is a dollar of gold to be obtained. Then gold bullion will certainly advance in price. No stamp or flat can prevent that. Then we shall have black Fridays, Argentine panics, and South Sea bubbles by the dozen. Even the silver metal must be paid for in gold measure by some party or parties, at some time, as a commodity, and we shall go out of London, while that city remains the centre of exchange for the world, and while the majority of European nations resolve to remain on a gold basis. It is impossible for any country to ignore this fact and at the same time remain a member in good standing among the commercial union of nations. If this country is prepared to issue Berlin decrees against commerce, à la Napoleon, its free coinage silver programme will be feasible. But the fate of those decrees should be a solemn warning to the student of commercial history."

A BIMETALLISTS' MEMORIAL

English Bankers and Manufacturers Send it to Vernon-Harcourt.

LONDON, June 23.—The Bimetallist League has addressed a memorial to Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, seeking to refute the statements made by the gold defenders in their recent memorial to Sir William. The bimetallists say that in the presence of evils which cannot be denied they hope that the Government will not suffer hypothetical dangers to special interests to deter it from hearty co-operation with the other powers in such measures as are desirable for securing a fixed par of change between gold and silver and a more stable standard of value than it possesses at present. The memorial is signed by sixty bankers, seventy-eight merchants and manufacturers, fifteen labor unions, forty-two landowners, and sixty members of the House of Commons.

Among the signers are the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Llddersdale, ex-Governor of the Bank of England; Sir Albert Sassoun, the banker; Sir Thomas Sutherland, M. P., and Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and Sir Samuel Montagu, M. P., and head of the banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co.

The Silver Issue in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Referring to the project of calling a Democratic State Convention to discuss the financial question, ex-Gov. Francis said:

"I sincerely hope the committee will not call a convention. There is no necessity for it, and in my judgment it would be a grievous political mistake. It would create a schism in the party which would not be healed before the election of '96. The currency question is a National one, and the position of the Democracy concerning it cannot be determined except by a National Democratic Convention."

LADY MAYOR OF ONEHUNGA, N. Z.

NOT AS BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL AS FRIENDS DESIRED.

Mrs. Yates Has to Resort to Extraordinary Measures in Order to Retain Her Authority—Her Labors.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Onehunga is called in New-Zealand a town, and it has a Corporation and a Mayor. In reality it is a large and straggling village of 3,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are men working at woolen works, tanneries, and timber mills. The houses are small, and, without exception, of wood, prettily situated in little flower gardens. There is only one house in the town which is in any degree imposing. Yet, as one drives through this little place one perceives that it possesses a public hall, a commodious public schoolhouse, and a public library and reading room, not to speak of a bank and Salvation Army barracks. Judging from the population the election of Mrs. Yates would seem to have not more significance than the election of a lady to the Chairmanship of a large Parish Council in England, but there are few parishes which would show to the casual observer such extensive evidences of municipal spirit as Onehunga. Moreover, the town has a debt of £5,000, contracted to get a proper water supply, has to maintain its roads and streets, and has a general rate of ninepence in the pound, and also a special water rate of the same amount.

The experiment tried by Onehunga was watched with the greatest interest throughout New-Zealand. I found that the general impression was that, though it had not succeeded with the brilliancy which the friends of the women's movement might have desired, it had not been the failure which its enemies have affected to stigmatize it. Mrs. Yates appears to have been outrageously treated by more than one member of the Council and by the "larrikins" of the town. She had, toward the close of her Mayoralty, to resort to extraordinary measures in order to maintain her authority. A scheme for draining the town was mooted, which Mrs. Yates, with the practical eye of one accustomed to the management of a household, declared to be unnecessary and extravagant. Many people thought otherwise, and a fierce struggle is said to have ensued. At any rate, at the close of her year of office Mrs. Yates was not re-elected.

Mrs. Yates received me with great kindness and courtesy. She is a middle-aged lady, with a round and pleasant face, very dark in complexion, with black hair just turning gray. Her manner is quiet, but collected and businesslike. The sitting-room in which she received me was furnished plainly but comfortably. Her house is quite unpretentious, and, like all the others in the village, built of wood. The answers she gave to my questions were brief and to the point.

"Can you tell me what were the circumstances which led to you being elected Mayor of Onehunga?" "I really was elected," said she, "to continue the work of my husband, Capt. Yates, who had been four times Mayor, but whose health did not permit him to take office again. His administration had been of great service to the municipality, and, as he could not stand, it was suggested that I should take his place. Many people think that my election had something to do with the extension of the franchise to women in the same year, but that is a mistake. It had nothing to do with it. A woman could have been elected Mayor at any time. Nor had we the least idea of making a stir. We had no idea at the time that such undue notice would be taken of our action."

"I understand that you had some rather troublesome colleagues on your Council?"

"No, that is not so. I only had one unfriendly Councilor, and I had a majority of 8 to 2 the whole of my year. The meetings were very fully reported in all the New-Zealand papers, but they give an unfair impression. If previous years had been reported as fully, it would have been seen that there was no real difference. The person who disturbed my meetings had been a thorn in the flesh of all the other holders of my office, and knew no more of the way municipal affairs should be conducted than your hat."

"Then you consider that your year of office was a success?" "Well, the facts can speak for themselves. When I took office, besides our debt of £5,000, the town had a current debt of between £700 and £800. I not only paid off the whole of our current liabilities, but paid £200 into the Sinking Fund in reduction of our main debt. I consider the result was due to practical economy and management. The roads during my year were better kept than they had ever been before. Since I left my office they have run themselves into debt again to the extent of £300. Of course, I had in a way a special advantage in having closely followed public affairs during the Mayoralties of my husband."

"How do you account for the fact that you were not re-elected at the close of your term?" "The Mayors of our municipalities are elected directly by the Burgesses. I was not personally ambitious, and refused to canvass at either of my contests. I never canvassed a single voter, but I prefer not to speak of the means adopted by my opponent who supplanted me."

"Can you tell me anything about the state of what is called the woman's movement in New-Zealand?" "It is strongest at Dunedin. We have no general league for the whole island, but we have Franchise Leagues at Dunedin, Wellington, and other places. Of course, the original purpose of these leagues has now been accomplished, but there is still very much to be done. We think women ought to be on the Education Boards and the Hospitable and Charitable Aid Boards, which correspond to your Poor Law Guardians."

"You are behind the mother country in that respect. What effect do you suppose the extension of the franchise will have upon the general politics of the colony?"

"I think it will have a refining influence, and will tend to raise the standard of personal character among members of the Legislature. Of course, nothing can be argued from the last election, which followed close upon the granting of the vote. Speaking more particularly, the temperance question is one in which women are very much concerned, and we shall do our best to remedy the inequalities in our laws as to divorce and the guardianship of children.

"I ought to say," added Mrs. Yates, "that I was not in favor of the extension of the franchise to all women. But after the establishment of manhood suffrage it was inevitable. The true principle, to my mind, was that in their qualification for citizenship both sexes should be on an equality." I fortified Mrs. Yates with the assurance that there were advocates of the same principle in Great Britain, and having thanked her for the interview, drove away from the little place which has made itself a curiosity of municipal government.

The Ravages of the Phylloxera.

The aggregate area of vineyards in the whole of France, actually destroyed and plowed up in consequence of the ravages of the phylloxera, has amounted to more than 1,500,000 acres; and it has been estimated by economists that the total loss, direct and indirect, caused by that parasite, has cost the country in the aggregate a sum equal to twice the war indemnity paid to Germany. In the most celebrated vineyards, where no cost is spared in the matter, an effectual plan has been the introduction of American vinestocks.

The phylloxera is a dainty feeder, and does not like the bark of the transatlantic vines; so the French varieties are grafted on these, (as our own gardeners graft Ribston pippins on "crabapples, or Maréchal Niel roses on briers,) and they escape scathless. Mildew and black rot are combated by a decoction of sulphate of copper, known as the bouillie bordelaise; and a scare was produced some time ago by the suggestion that the copper was likely to poison the consumers.

As, however, it has been shown conclusively that a man must drink 100 gallons of wine in order to absorb into his system a single grain of the metal, people are found bold enough to run the risk. Of course, an immense amount of attention and no little expenditure are required in order to deal with these different pests; and the fact that many of the vineyards are in the hands of small and needy proprietors makes it difficult to secure anything like uniform action.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Not a word is necessary to impress the public with the unexcelled values in Fine Furniture at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

CONEY ISLAND WENT WET

Obtaining Excise Refreshments Was Easy to Each of 40,000 Visitors.

NO ARRESTS, NO POLICE INJUNCTION

"We Didn't Bother the Excise Law, the Excise Law Didn't Bother Us"—Fatal Tobogganing Accident.

Coney Island did not go dry yesterday and the police of the Twenty-fourth Precinct were frank to brutality about their enforcement of the statutes, as the Sergeant on duty at the Surf Avenue Station-house summed it up last night:

"The excise law didn't bother us and we didn't bother the excise law. A good many people are cautious and hide their business doings as much as possible, but we have worried no one, and there's been no trouble only a few drunks and a man killed at the toboggan slide over there, I guess he'd been indulging."

It was unnecessary for this official to say that dispensers of excise refreshments did as they willed without let or hindranee, as within sight of the station house stoop excursionists were served at tables outside of the neighboring saloon with such excise refreshments as they called for. It was the same everywhere at the west end. At the great hotels at the east end the proprieties were recognized by pasting a notice, "Bar Closed," on the inside entrances to the places where white-aproned bartenders toiled unceasingly.

There was little more than half a Sunday crowd at the island, not more than 40,000 persons. There was a keen breeze and very much of a roller surf that struck cribwork, walls, and other barriers viciously and sent up sheets of spray.

The shores were one long mound of the products of street cleaning, indicating that persons in Col. Waring's department had been violating rules in regard to dumping, and back of high-tide line were desiccated garbage, rotten straw, and much wreck of barrels and packing cases which at places were malodorous and everywhere a mar to the beauty of the shore.

In spite of this offensive litter the bathing houses near the iron piers were fully patronized, and the bathers, but for the temperature and the nuisances spoken of, would have had ideal conditions of water, as the rollers were of sufficient height and force to be exhilarating without being dangerous. As it was, the wind chilled all, and compelled activity in the water and racing on the sands.

The Oriental Hotel, just opened, was attractively trim and invitingly swept and garnished in readiness for hundreds of guests who are to arrive this week. Of the few who had come yesterday were the family of Mayor W. L. Strong. Mr. Strong took exercise yesterday and attended Sousa's evening concert.

Never was there a greater crowd at Manhattan Beach. The demands of seekers for meals exceeded expectations and taxed the resources of the hotel. At 7 o'clock there was not a vacant table, either on the piazza or in the interior dining rooms, and well-dressed people were waiting in knots until diners should leave and make room for them. The band concerts here were as fully attended as in July, and the gardens and turf were in exquisite condition.

J. O'Connor opens the Brighton Beach Hotel June 29. The house is almost fully booked, and the musical attraction will be Seidl's Orchestra. Although many of the ravages by the storms of last Winter will not be repaired until bulkheads and crib work that have been arranged are completed, the grounds are in fair condition.

At the West End the saloon keepers were happy because the visitors eschewed beer as a rule, and drank whisky, as best suited to the temperature. There was absolutely no trouble, ceremony, or mystification in the dispensing of fluid refreshments. In a few instances sheets of ticking were hung before bars, but they were short, and it was rare in passing such saloons not to see several pairs of footgear and the lower part of trousers, and, in some instances, women's skirts, below the curtain, which was always short, and between the curtain and the bar. There was no need of such concession to temperance principles or Sabbatarian hypocrisy. There was not a block west of the observatory where any one could not go to a restaurant and obtain liquor or beer at tables, in full view of the street, without the humbug formality of moldy crackers and weevilly cheese.

The west end has changed vastly in five years. It is now a vast showroom for modern science applied to inventions that are popular. Who, in the eighties, would have dreamed, for instance, of the rush to the kinetoscope and eidoloscope and that there are the automatic portrait-taking booths, the special accommodations for bicyclists, and the thousand and one nimble penny magnets in the shape of nickel-in-the-slot devices. Even the old shows have been revamped and modernized, from the ball-board booths where you can "take a shy" at the elusive darkey, or at the hutched cats, "Willy," "Nelly," "Joe," "Tom," "Trilby," and so on.

All these ad captandum adjuncts to the great fair depend in a greater or less degree on complicated machinery, electricity or electric light. The old-fashioned place are not patronized. Even beef roasting is now conducted in a scientific fashion, while hecatombs of oxen are being disposed of in Homeric extravagance on spits turned by machinery and fired by natural gas fires.

Oddly enough, the newest thing is as old as the Grampians—the mallet striking of a peg to drive a ball up a shoot to ring the bell, which indicates a strike of 1,500, to the accompaniment of the nasal urging:

"Come, now, see what you can do. You never know what you can do till you try."

The humbug of the excise law enforcement was well illustrated on the boats that left this city for the island. At the New-York piers only "soft" drinks were to be had, and requests for beer or whisky were met with "Jes's soon's we cast off at the last pier there'll be plenty." And just as soon as this there was abundance of prohibited drinks until the boat reached New-York again, for at Coney Island there was no pretense of observing the law.

Capt. Copeland of the police boat Patrol was not able, he said, to make an arrest on the water yesterday. His authority extends as far as Robbins Reef, and it would require a force four times as great as his command to enforce the law to the extent of putting a policeman on each boat. Even then, such policeman would be compelled to make the round trip, and to leave the boat on arriving at New-York, if he made an arrest.

The accident at the toboggan slide resulted in the death of Joseph Lilly, a truck-driver, thirty years old, who lived, with his wife and two children, at 128 Leonard Street, this city.

Lilly, who had been drinking freely, but who did not appear to be intoxicated, went with two women and two men to Ezra F. Merrill's Star Toboggan Slide, near the elephant, and they were put in the boat car Bessie, one woman sitting with Lilly's male companions on the front seat. The other woman sat with Lilly on the rear seat. The car is one of new ones built expressly to insure perfect safety to well-behaved patrons. Each seat has a grasp, and in front of Lilly was the notice to keep hands and feet inside the car. All sorts of precautions have avoided a single accident in three years.

The Bessie went up the grade to the starting point, 30 feet above the ground, and was sent off. It was whirling round the top course, when Lilly rose in his seat, waved his hat, shouted, and lurched so that he fell out of the boat and on his head near the subterranean entrance to the elephant. He died there, as his skull was crushed in. There was a momentary scene of horror, and a crowd collected, but the Bessie took in another load of passengers, and the tobogganing went on. Coroner Keae acted, and the body was sent to Stillwell's Morgue. Merrill was held blameless by the police.

All the "entertainments of the stage" at the West End yere given yesterday, but stage costumes were not worn. In other respects the performances did not differ from those of week days. In all these places a pretense was made of selling "weiss" beer.

Not one complaint of illegal vending was made yesterday before Justice Owen F. Finnerty, who is counsel to the Seaside Liquor Dealers' Association. Arrests were expected through action of the Law Enforcement Society.

In the afternoon Police Commissioner Welles drove to Coney Island with Deputy Commissioner James Crosby and Registrar G. W. Harmon. They dined at the Sea Beach Palace and went through West Brighton and the east end. When Commissioner Welles left he had stated at the Twenty-fourth Precinct Station house that he was "well satisfied with the way business was conducted."

ONE MUST SAY THE UNITED STATES ARE

To Say "Is" May Be Admirable in Sentiment, but It Is Ungramatical.

From The Indianapolis Journal. (Rep.)

Secretary Olney has been subjected to some criticism for using "the United States" with a plural verb. In his recent proclamation of neutrality he referred to Spain as "a power with which the United States are and desire to remain on terms of peace and amity." If his critics are right, he should have said "a power with which the United States is and desires to remain on terms of peace and amity."

The point is not a new one, and has been considerably discussed. It never was raised before the civil war, and is an outgrowth of the idea of our political solidarity or nationality. The rebellion made the State rights and State sovereignty idea very obnoxious to loyal people, and gave corresponding prominence and popularity to the idea of nationality. It was not until the war that people began habitually to spell Nation with a big N. The result of the war settled the fact that the Union is indissoluble, and gave new prominence to the idea of national solidarity, as was natural and right that it should. With this came the claim that the United States, being a Nation, should be regarded as a unit and used with the singular verb.

"The idea that we are a Nation," said the late Gov. O. P. Morton, in one of his speeches, "that we are one people, undivided and indivisible, should be a plank in the platform of every party. It should be taught in every school, academy, and college. It should be the political north star by which every political manager should steer his bark. It should be the central idea of American politics, and every child, so to speak, should be vaccinated with this idea, so that he may be protected against the political distemper that has brought such calamity upon our country." It was this sentiment, made so prevalent by the war, that led to the claim that one should say and write "the United States is," and not "the United States are."

The sentiment is admirable, but the claim is indefensible. In a question of grammar sentiment must yield. Argue as one may from a patriotic standpoint and the national idea, the grammatical fact remains that the word "States" is plural, and a plural subject must have a plural verb. One cannot say "the New-England States is populous," "the Southern States is prosperous," or "the Pacific States possesses great mineral wealth," and no more can one say, without violating the rules of grammar, that "the United States is." We can say "the Government of the United States is," or "the Union is," but not "the United States is." Thoroughly as one may believe in the idea of nationality, one cannot ignore the structural principles of the English language.

None of the statesmen of the ante-war period used the United States in the singular. Daniel Webster, in his great speech in reply to Hayne, said: "Have the United States no right as a great proprietor, are they under no obligation to contribute to an object," &c. Again, in the same speech, he said: "The other considerations is that the United States have the means." Henry Clay, in a speech delivered in the Senate in 1832, in defense of the American system, said: "There are few, if any Governments, which do not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures as a chief object of public policy. The United States have always so regarded it." The other usage is of recent origin, and cannot be defended on grammatical grounds. Good writers and correct speakers will not sacrifice the King's English to a claim founded merely on sentiment, nor can the sentiment itself, admirable as it is, be strengthened or promoted by breaking down the rules of grammar. The United States are forty-four in number, they constitute a great Nation, and they require a plural verb. Secretary Olney is right and his critics are wrong.

A MAINE PIONEER WHO USED HIS CHISEL

He Carved the Commandments on the Rocks and Texts Everywhere.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Pioneer Benjamin Edmunds made the stones preach, and left in his barnyard the most pious and massive fence post in the State of Maine, a huge, round pillar as large as a hogshead, covered with the Ten Commandments neatly chiseled.

Grandpa Edmunds hewed the first path into what is now the town of Roxbury, on the Swift River. While he cleared the path and reared a cabin, his wife lugged on her back all their earthly possessions.

Early in the Spring of 1790, or thereabout, he had prospected in the region and picked out the pretty intervale that he afterward cleared and settled upon. A friend accompanied him on that first trip. At dusk, one chilly April night, they reached the spot that promised best, and in the gathering gloom Mr. Edmunds surveyed the level river bottom from the wooded hillside.

"This suits me; here I settle," he said to his companion. Both men were weary; the tramp had been long and tedious, and Edmunds's friend proposed to lie down and sleep. The other pioneer protested, urging that should they sleep they might never awake in that atmosphere, chilled with April's snow.

The man was tired, however, and was bound to sleep. He did so, and Grandpa Edmunds stoically stood up and pounded a tree with a club all night in order that he might keep awake. His friend did not freeze to death, but caught a cold that ended in fatal pneumonia.

The most interesting work of brave old Pioneer Edmunds's life was his quaint stone cutting. It was his hobby and diversion. There were no churches in the whole region around, and so the settler used to slip his mallet and chisel into his pocket, sly out into the woods and chisel passages of Scripture on the rocks. Pretty soon, so industrious had he been, that go where he might on his farm some holy precept, some apothegm, some stern commandment, some helpful word of spiritual cheer confronted him. The stones had tongues for him and others who labored with him in the Maine wilderness.

One huge boulder he smoothed and rounded up with great pains, and chiseled on it the Ten Commandments in letters three inches high. It forms a fence post in the old barnyard, and is confronted by another pillar bearing the Lord's Prayer. It is said the presence of those stern monitors in the barnyard repress

READY FOR COLLEGE RACE

Will Be Started at 4:30 This Afternoon with an Ebb Tide.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SHELL ALL RIGHT

Columbia Confident of Winning the Race—Quakers Rowing in Good Form—Little Faith in Cornell's Stroke.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 23.—The prospects, naturally, are not as encouraging for a big crowd at the college race to-morrow afternoon as they were the day before the original date set last week. The unfortunate fizzle of Friday, which was all the more deplorable because of the unexceptionable tide, wind, and water conditions, has taken much of the ginger out of things. The preparations now being made do not show the buoyant hopefulness of a few days ago, but a grim determination to get the race off, no matter at what odds.

Probably for the first time in the history of college aquatics, the spectacle has been presented of three crews with crippled shells. Of the three damaged boats those of Cornell and Columbia are now in good shape, but the University of Pennsylvania shell is not, it is warped aft, and both the seats and the outriggers have been changed on this account. One of Waters's men was at work on the boat all this morning, and at 1 o'clock the Quakers went out for a spin to see how the oars and slides worked. They were out about ten minutes, pulling in the vicinity of their boathouse. The port oars aft, which yesterday swung high, worked much better, and the boat, under the impetus of eight muscular pairs of arms pulling a thirty-six stroke, ran smoothly without dip or lift.

Coach Woodruff remarked that the boat, so far as the patching up of holes was concerned, is in a satisfactory condition. The crew does not appear to be discouraged because of its bad luck, or the discussion which has followed its connection with the postponement of the race of last week, but will pull as hard as it knows how to win.

It is rather strange that, notwithstanding the strong, speedy stroke of the Quakers, their backers express little confidence in their ability to win. The University of Pennsylvania men were the first to pull down their money when the race was postponed. The crew is in good shape physically, and its work in the boat to-day was almost beyond criticism. There was no splashing, the swing was uniform, and the blade and slide work was up to a winning standard. Yet, with all these conditions in their favor, the Quakers are not favorites.

Since Pennsylvania has been in training at Poughkeepsie it has been repeatedly noticed that her watermanship was not what is expected of seasoned oarsmen. The men seemed to be so intent upon drilling that precautions which every waterman religiously observes were totally neglected. Because of this their old shell was ruined by being allowed to ride across the swells from steamers, instead of swinging lengthwise with them. This would make any shell sag amidship, which is the chief defect in the old boat.

There are almost ninety-nine chances to one that the weather conditions for the race to-morrow will not be near so favoraole as they were Friday. A south wind has been blowing to-day, and the water has been very choppy. The conditions for record breaking require a gentle breeze from the north and a full ebb tide. At 4:30 o'clock P. M., the hour at which the race will be called, the tide will be a strong ebb, but if the wind happens to be blowing from the southeast it will kick up a nasty sea. Either a southwesterly, northwesterly, or northerly wind is prayed for.

With favoring conditions there is a "trong probability that the record of 20:10 over a four-mile course, which is the best time ever made at New-London, will be beaten. This probability is not so strong as to be taken as a matter of course, for it must be considered that Monahan has the reputation of being the worst day in the week for rowing. No work is done on Sunday, and the men after a day's rest seldom pull as well as they do when in uninterrupted practice.

The Columbia 'Varsity eight made the best showing of their three weeks' practice on the Poughkeepsie course in their work last night. There was no splashing on the start-off, as is sometimes the case with them before warming up, and they put so much muscle and weight in their work that they pulled away from their fast launch Queen, which is something that has never happened before. Their coach, Walter Peet, was much pleased with their work. He gave the boys a little talk, in which he advised them, no matter what happened, not to lose their heads. "Pay no attention to the yells of the crowd," said Mr. Peet. "Keep your minds on your work and pull for all you are worth, and you will win."

The 'Varsity men were encouraged by Mr. Peet's unexpected words of praise, and are full of hope. They await the issue eagerly, confident that if they don't win the race they will at least do credit to themselves and their friends.

Carter of the Columbia 'Varsity crew still wears a bandage where he injured his leg, but the soreness is all gone, and he is in good physical condition. To-day has been a quiet one with all three 'Varsity crews. The oarsmen spent the hours at their respective quarters reading the papers and loafing. Some of them went to church this morning, and others put in time making friendly visits. Most of the Columbia crew attended service at Christ Episcopal Church, on Academy Street. The Quakers enjoyed a sail on their launch this afternoon.

The hotels and streets are almost deserted by the college men, who were here in such numbers on Friday and Saturday. There are a few stragglers, who remained behind. Cornell has a following which will not listen to talk of any possibility of her losing the race. Local feeling favors Cornell, with Columbia for second place. The experts think that Columbia will win, with Pennsylvania a close second and Cornell in the muck. Experienced oarsmen place but little faith in Cornell's quick stroke, and doubt her ability to keep it up for four miles and set the pace for two such beefy crews as Columbia and Pennsylvania. If there is any deterioration in the form of the crews it is more likely to affect the lightweights of the Cornells than the big fellows of the other two eights. A forty-four stroke, which is what Cornell expects to row, requires the highest physical perfection to be effective, and many doubt if Cornell is as well prepared to row the race to-morrow as she was Friday.

The quick start for which Cornell is famous will not avail her eight so much to-morrow as in the past, for both the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia have practiced until they are able to start quickly and smoothly at a thirty-eight and forty-two clip, which, after they get under headway, will be toned down to thirty-six or thereabout.

LITTLE BETTING ON THE RACE.

Harvard and Yale Backers Not Putting Up Their Money.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 23.—The crews spent their last Sunday on the Thames most enjoyably to-day, for the weather was exceedingly pleasant, and a great deal of the time was passed on the water in the steam yacht Thyra and launches. Sunday brings relaxation for the crews, and to-day they seemed to be in need of it, for their work during the week has been constant and all that they cared to undertake. It did not wear upon them, but it was severe to a degree that made a day's rest enjoyable.

Many of the collegians attended church this forenoon, and strolled about the village of Gates Ferry to the highway and fields. A pleasanter location than Yale has for her quarters is not to be found, for Capt. Latham Brown's house, where they are, stands upon a knoll that overlooks the Thames up and down the river and affords a view that is unsurpassed.

This afternoon the oarsmen came down the river and into Long Island Sound, returning just before sundown. For a couple of days during the coming week moderate practice will be the rule for both crews. Their condition is such that no change for the better is likely, and none for the worse is anticipated. The men are prepared for a great race. Columbia's freshmen were expected at Capt. "Kit" Brown's last night, and preparations were made for them, but they did not come, and will not now put in an appearance before Tuesday morning. The freshman contest is fixed for Thursday forenoon, and probably will take place then, though Columbia has asked to change the date.

There has not yet been any betting on the races, and it seems likely there will be fewer wagers made this year than ever before.

BUSY HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Many Crews Were Out for Spins and Practice Yesterday.

The oarsmen on the Harlem were favored with another beautiful Sunday, even though many of them did get a pretty good ducking about 6 o'clock in the evening from the clouds which had been threatening the boys at intervals during the afternoon. They paid no more attention to the rain, however, than they had done the clouds, and they took their drenching in the best of good nature. Even the ladies who were caught out in the barges and received their share of the big drops were in good humor when they returned to the clubhouses.

In fact, an argument sprang up during the hardest part of the storm between two double-gig crews of the Nonpareil Club. So a challenge was issued, accepted, and the boats were in the water and manned in less than five minutes. The rain was by no means a barrier to these four gentlemen, as there had been a reflection cast upon their ability as oarsmen, and their pride would not permit of a single moment's delay. The course was from Madison Avenue Bridge to the clubhouse, and it was watched from the boathouse by many admiring members of the club, who took more interest in the race than could be expected of the national regatta.

The two crews rowing were prominent members of the club—E. W. Schum and A. Irsch in the one boat, and J. Boland and "Sim" Hammond in the other. Several starts were made before they got away satisfactorily, but they had scarcely gone a quarter of a mile until Irsch caught a crab and came near turning a back somersault out of the gig. It broke up his partner, and virtually threw them out of the race. Boland and Hammond won by a half dozen lengths in half a mile, while the roasting the club members gave Irsch and Schum would have put a peanut vendor to the blush.

Kraft and Simpson of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, who were out in single gigs, rescued a girl of fourteen from drowning. She had been walking on the stringpiece along the new speedway above Washington Bridge, at about One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and, losing her footing, fell into the river. Kraft and Simpson were coming down the river, and, rowing up to her, held her up between their boats until a flat-bottomed skiff was brought across the river and she was lifted into it. It caused an immense amount of excitement, and the girl would have no doubt been drowned had it not been for the timely arrival and prompt action of these oarsmen.

The Empire Boat Club is having a new float built, and its old float has been removed, so the club were not represented to any extent in the river, only having out an eight-oared barge, a double gig, and a few singles.

The Long Island Stars, however, were right in it. An eight-oared barge party of about twenty-four ladies and gentlemen went up the river on a sort of a picnic to a little grove near the Hudson called Cold Spring, where they spent the day. The four-oared barge went to College Point, while they were represented on the river by two single shells, a four-oared gig, four double gigs, and nine single gigs.

The Atalantas had out their eight-oared shell David Banks in the morning, and their four-oared shell crew both morning and afternoon. The junior and senior four-oared gig crews that are training for the Long Island regatta, were out twice, as was C. E. Varian, their junior sculler, who is in training for the People's regatta, which takes place next Thursday in Philadelphia. He is doing good work, and his club mates expect him to give a fine accounting of himself. There were also four single gigs and two double gigs out, and it will not be surprising if this club makes a number of entries in the Middle States regatta, since it has been decided to hold it on the Harlem River Aug. 10. The boathouse is to be repainted, and the work will be commenced to-day, so that it will be completed before another Sunday rolls around.

An eight-oared barge party, containing a few ladies, went out from the Dauntless Club to College Point in the morning, and returned in the evening. Their four-oared gig crew, consisting of Fargeon, stroke; J. Knipe, No. 3; H. Devoe, No. 2, and E. Miller, bow, which is in training for the Fourth of July regatta in Philadelphia, went over the Harlem course twice during the day against time. Tucker and McNeil, their junior double, who are in training for the Long Island regatta, were also on the river twice during the day. Twelve new members will be taken into the club at the next meeting, which is to be held July 8.

The members of the Union Club were out in pretty good force. An eight-oared shell crew in charge of J. P. Fallon, Jr., went to Fordham Heights, and an eight-oared barge crew, in charge of Thomas Quinn, went to College Point. Cassidy and Knapp were out in the double shell coaching the junior four-oared gig crew—Cornell, bow; Hjertberg, No. 2; Farrelly, No. 3; Wolfe, stroke, and J. Boyle, coxswain—who are in training for the Long Island regatta. Dolan and Dody were out in a double shell, and Mr. Pettit took a spin in a single gig. The boys were afforded considerable amusement by a tub race between Hjertberg and Sinnott, which was won by the latter. The four-oared barge crew in charge of Thomas F. Heffernan, and consisting of Reynolds, Tallman, Reilly, and Gibbons, which rowed up to Poughkeepsie last week, were expected to return last evening.

A six-oared barge crew from the Bayonne Boat Club were the guests of the Nonpareil Rowing Club yesterday morning. They purchased a six-oared barge from the Nonpareils the Sunday previous and called yesterday to take it home. They were most royally entertained, and then escorted up through the ship canal to the Hudson River by the eight-oared barge crew. Rosslin, Naughton, Hammond, and Bates were out in singles and Roesh and Serber in a double. Nicola and Snyder, who may possibly enter the double-shell race in the Long Island regatta, were out twice and were practicing hard.

The Nonpareils will hold their annual club regatta Aug. 3. The events are as follows: Tub race, novices; single gigs, junior single gig, junior double and senior double four-oared gigs, and eight-oared shells. A special feature will be an eight-oared barge race between the married and single members of the club. A junior four will be entered in the Middle States regatta.

The Wyanokes were playing a game of ball at College Point with the Clipper Athletic Club, and the club members went over in force, as they filled the eight-oared and four-oared barges, three Whitehall boats, and several single and double gigs. The six-oared barge went visiting to Point View, on the Long Island shore. They will have a single-scull race among members only next Sunday morning, for prizes put up by Capt. William Graham. Three of the competitors were practicing hard yesterday. The club's annual regatta will be held July 4.

The Nassau Boat Club was represented on the river by H. W. Walker, W. W. Moore, and C. M. Delavergne, in single gigs; W. E. Wells, F. D. Thies, and L. M. Mackey, in single shells, and A. F. Brown and C. L. Brown, and F. Villmar and T. D. Sherry, in double gigs.

The First Bohemians had out their senior and intermediate eights in the morning, and their four-oared barge in the afternoon.

The intermediate double—Mohr and Moss—of the Harlem Club, who are in training for the National Regatta, were out twice. In the morning they were coached by Jim Pilkington, who was out in a single shell, and in the afternoon they were coached by Pilkington and Nagle from a double scull. Nagle and Hawkins, who are also training for the National Regatta, were out in the morning in a double scull, and went to Bowery Bay.

William Ruddock has just finished a new double shell for Hawkins and Nagle, which will be delivered to-day, and they will take their first spin in it this evening. It weighs just twenty-eight pounds, without the outriggers, and is built wholly of wood.

INDIAN HARBOR'S SPECIAL.

Programme of Events to be Sailed on the Sound off Greenwich.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will have a special race on Monday, July 1. It is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club, the committee reserving the right to reject any entry. There will be races in the following classes: Special thirty-four-foot class for cabin sloops; special twenty-one-foot class for open sloops; thirty-foot class of cabin catboats, twenty-five-foot class of cabin catboats, and twenty-foot fixed-ballast class of open sloops. There will be no time allowance in the thirty-four-foot and twenty-one-foot classes.

The special thirty-four-foot class will sail Course No. 3. Across the starting line to the buoy off Centre Island, then back to the station mark boat, thence to the buoy off Mattinnicock, and back to the finishing line. The gun to be turned to port. Distance, 20¼ nautical miles.

The other classes will sail Course No. 4. Across the starting line to the buoy off Mattinnicock, to the buoy off Centre Island, to the finishing line. Two buoy marks to be turned to port. Distance, 15 nautical miles.

The starting signals will be: First—Preparatory; a blue peter hoisted on the forward flagstaff of the committee's boat. Second—Start, five minutes later, for thirty-four-foot class of sloops; a red ball substituted for the blue peter. Third—Start, five minutes later, for the thirty-foot and twenty-five-foot classes of cabin catboats; a white ball substituted for the red ball. Fourth—Start, five minutes later, for the twenty-one-foot and twenty-foot classes of open sloops; a blue ball substituted for the red ball. Time will be taken from the setting of the signals for the respective classes. Attention will be called to the signals by whistle from the committee's boat. The start will be at 11 A. M., or as soon after as practicable.

The race must be sailed in seven hours or it will be declared off. Entries should be made to the Chairman of the Regatta Committee by Friday, June 28, at 11 A. M., at Room 240, 38 Park Row, or at the club station. The Tyson Cup will be offered in the twenty-foot class of open sloops. Suitable prizes will be offered in the other classes. The Regatta Committee is Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman; Richard Outwater, D. W. Merritt, Charles E. McManus, and Edward H. Burtis.

JUBILEE SUCCESSFULLY FLOATED

By Means of Lighters the Big Yacht Was Launched from Broken Ways.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—The Jubilee was floated at high tide last night from the broken ways of the Atlantic Works, where she has been stranded for nearly a fortnight. The work of floating her was accomplished by means of lighters, and was a clever and well-executed job.

At high tide yesterday morning a pile-pulling lighter was placed on either side of the Jubilee, and as the tide fell, a heavy stick of timber was passed under her stern, just aft the fin, and its ends attached to the steam purchases on the lighters. As the tide rose in the evening, the lighters rose with it, and with them, aided by pull on the purchases, the stern of the Jubilee. When only the bow was left resting on the ways the boat was hauled astern by means of purchases from the cradle to captains on the piers on either side, and she was thus floated with comparative ease.

The purchases on the big timber were then slacked away, and the Jubilee settled to her proper lines. Nothing now remained but to clear her of the timber, and the cradle, and this was done soon after high tide, (11 P. M.,) the work of lifting, floating, and hauling out having occupied less than two hours. By lines to the piers, the boat was warped to the outer end of the Atlantic Works docks, under the shears, and here she will receive her spars and complete fitting out. Mast and bowsprit are in place, so that little remains to be done save to sling the main boom and gaff, get the topmast on end, reeve the running rigging, and bend the sails. This should not take more than three or four days, so that by Wednesday or Thursday Capt. Newcomb is expecting to have her under sail.

The Jubilee has apparently received no injury from the sinking of the ways, as the cradle held firm and supported her. Her looks have been improved by the extra length at the water line forward, and the new bow promises increased speed.

Ailsa at Gourock.

GLASGOW, June 23.—The Ailsa arrived at Gourock this afternoon and anchored near the Valkyrie III. She will proceed to a graving dock at Greenock to-morrow, where the extra lead recently placed on her keel will be removed.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, June 23.—Passed East—Steam yachts Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Sapphire, A. L. Barker; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Thereza, Gustavus Sidenburg; Linta, Walter Luttgen; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith, and Niervana, W. R. Sands. Schooner yacht Clytie, Henry C. Ward; Fenella, W. A. Hazard, and Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell. Sloop yacht Huron, Edward S. Hatch; Wizard, William Herter, and Thistle, J. Howard Ford.

Passed West—Steam yachts Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney, and Veto, George Low. Schooner yachts—Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard; Dagmar, F. W. Hamilton; Atlanta, J. Norton Winslow, and Varuna, F. K. Sturgis and S. L. Rives. Cutter yacht Muriel, M. M. Brown.

Schooner Yacht Carlotta, Col. George Duryea, was launched from Hawkins's yard, and left for Glen Cove, L. I.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Comanche, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Alcaea, James Ross.

Came to Anchor Here—Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Doscher. Schooner yacht Tilfer, W. A. Parry, from New-York.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., June 23.—Arrived and Sailed.—Steam yacht Indolent for New-Bedford; steam yacht Clytie, Pawtucket, for Boston.

Passed East—Steam yacht Susquehanna of New-York, cruising.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—Schooner yacht Constellation, Bayard Thayer, sailed westward to-day. Steam yacht Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt, returned from the westward this afternoon. Other yachts at anchor to-night are steamers Preble and Gladys of the Eastern Yacht Club; Mindora, C. N. Merrill; Ballymona, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, Frederick Sheldon, and sloop Ziguenea, Alan Acassar.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 23.—Arrived at Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Alicia, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Flagler. Sailed—Steam yacht Vivid, Commodore Rome.

Sailed from Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, New-York Yacht Club, the Rev. W. L. Moore. At Anchor in Deering's Harbor—Sloop Truant, H. N. Kelly; sloop yacht Swanahoa, New-York Yacht Club, G. P. Noey.

At Anchor in Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Impress, New-York Yacht Club, F. A. Schermerhorn; steam yacht Almy, New-York Yacht Club, Frederic Gallatin; cutter Pixie.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 23.—Arrived—Steamer Stella, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Breslin; schooner Constellation, Eastern Yacht Club, Bayard Thayer; Mayflower; Sea Fox, New-York Yacht Club, Alanson Tucker; sloop Polly, New-York Yacht Club, Charles P. Noyes.

Sailed—Steamers Sylvia, New-York Yacht Club, Commodore Edward M. Brown; Viking, New-York Yacht Club, H. A. Hutchins; Alicia, New-York Yacht Club, H. M. Flagler; Fedalma, New-York Yacht Club, H. L. Osgood.

Schooner—Ariel, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, Commodore G. H. B. Hill; sloops Gossoon, New-York Yacht Club, L. Vaughn Clark and Charles McL. Clark; Wasp, New-York Yacht Club, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt; Tomboy, Harvard Yacht Club, T. K. Lothrop.

In Port—Steamers Kalotah, Blitz, Thyra, Surprise, Judy. Schooners Waterwitch, Glendoveer.

NEW-YORKERS' GOOD CRICKET.

Beats the Germantown Team by an Inning and 97 Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The New-Yorks won the cricket game with Germantown yesterday with ease.

The New-Yorks continued their innings with the overnight not outs, Kelly and Ogilby, and the score was increased by 102 runs before the pair were separated, Ogilby being disposed of for a well-played 42. McNutt and Pool both reached doubles, the innings eventually closing for the large score of 356 runs, Kelly being not out for a well-played 84.

The Germantown second innings proved only a little better than their first attempt. With the exception of Brockie and Downs, no one did much, the whole team being disposed of for 145, leaving New-York victorious by an inning and 97 runs.

Cobb bowled well for the winners. The score:

GERMANTOWN.

FIRST INNINGS.

G. S. Patterson, b. Cobb	7
F. H. Bohlen, b. Kelly	17
W. H. Wehner, C. Lohman, b. Cobb	2
E. W. Clark, Jr., c. Calder, b. McNutt	17
F. E. Brewster, run out	25
F. H. Ralston, b. Cobb	0
W. Brockie, b. Kelly	18
W. W. Noble, c. and b. Cobb	18
N. Downs, c. Ogilby, b. Lohman	2
H. H. Clark, b. Cobb	0
W. Brockie, st. Ogilby, b. Cobb	45
Total	114

SECOND INNINGS.

G. S. Patterson, b. Cobb	7
F. H. Bohlen, b. Kelly	7
W. H. Wehner, c. Ogilby, b. Lohman	0
E. W. Clark, Jr., c. McNutt, b. Kelly	17
F. E. Brewster, b. Cobb	0
F. H. Ralston, b. Cobb	1
W. W. Noble, b. Cobb	10
N. Downs, not out	24
A. H. Brockie, c. Cobb, b. Lohman	23
Byes, 7; leg byes, 2	9
Total	148

ALL NEW-YORK.

S. W. Coulby, b. Clark	7
F. Byers, c. Brewster, b. Patterson	1
Fyers, c. P. H. Clark, b. Patterson	78
A. E. Patterson, c. and b. Brewster	23
M. R. Cobb, b. E. W. Clark, Jr.	21
Lohman, c. E. W. Clark, Jr., b. Patterson	39
F. C. Calder, b. Noble	13
W. S. R. Ogilby, st. Ralston, b. Patterson	45
F. F. Kelly, not out	84
H. McNutt, b. Patterson	10
J. L. Pool, c. and b. Brewster	12
Byes, 18; leg byes, 4; no balls, 1	23
Total	356

STANDING OF THE CRICKETERS.

Staten Island and Brooklyn Teams Tied for First Place.

Everything points to the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League being this season a close and interesting contest. The defeat of the New-Jersey team in their opening game gives Staten Island and Brooklyn a good chance, and these clubs are now tied for the lead. The New-Yorks have not shown much strength, and they are placed in the rear, but the Manhattans have a good fighting chance with the others. The following is the record:

CLUB STANDING.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dra'n.	P.cent.
Staten Island	2	2	0	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	1.000
Manhattan	2	1	1	0	.50
New-Jersey	2	1	1	0	.500
New-York	3	0	3	0	.00

BATTING AVERAGES.

Name.	Inns.	Not Most In Out.	Inns.	Runs.	Avg.
G. C. Yeo, Brooklyn	1	0	52	52	52.00
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	2	0	72	96	48.00
W. F. Denzell, N. J. A. C.	2	0	60	73	36.50
H. E. Jackson, S. I.	1	0	35	35	35.00
N. S. Walker, Jr., S. I.	2	0	31	31	31.00
T. G. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	1	0	31	31	31.00
C. Byers, N. J. A. C.	1	0	22	22	22.00
J. Mart, Manhattan	2	0	31	42	21.00
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C.	2	0	34	40	20.00
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C.	2	0	27	34	17.00
F. C. Calder, N. J. A. C.	2	0	30	32	16.00
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	2	0	27	31	15.50
T. S. Hope-Simpson, S. I.	2	1	15	15	15.00
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	2	0	20	29	14.50
A. A. Adams, Brooklyn	1	0	18	18	18.00
J. Flannery, Brooklyn	1	0	11	11	11.00

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Columbia, Cornell, and University of Pennsylvania boat race at Poughkeepsie, 4:30 P. M.

Yachting.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club annual regatta. Pavonia Yacht Club regatta.

Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia at Eastern Park.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia at Eastern Park, 4 P. M. Harvard vs. Yale at New-Haven.

Seawanhaka Yacht Club sail from Oyster Bay to New-London.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Baseball.—Washington vs. Brooklyn at Eastern Park.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay track.

"PRO" CLASS NOT FAR OFF

Cycling Cracks Said to be Slated for Suspension from the League.

SPOTTERS AT WORK IN PHILADELPHIA

The League of American Wheelmen Expected to Take Charge of the Much-Discussed Professional Class.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Consternation rules in the camp of the bicycle racing men to-night. The storm that was threatened so long is about to break, and within a week America will have a professional class that will be the fastest in the world. Chairman George D. Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board has been keeping an eye on the men of his flock while in this city with the result that he has gained information that will throw a large number to the ranks of the "pros" within twenty-four hours.

Spotters have been at the Hotel Bingham, where the men are stopping. Some of the men were passing certain mysterious checks around yesterday in settling accounts between them, and the spotters found the source of the checks to have been a certain prominent race-promoting club. It was evident that the checks had been taken in lieu of prizes, and the Chairman can do nothing else than "fire" the offenders.

There are few, if any, of the men that care whether it is a professional or B class so long as the races go right along and the circuit is not disrupted. That the races will go along and that the circuit will be maintained as it is now arranged the men have every assurance, and consequently are happy at the prospects before them.

The men that are said to be on the list for the coming descent of the Chairman's axe are Sanger and Cabanne, the Spalding duo; Bald of the Columbia team, Tyler of the Union, Ziegler, the little California demon of the Falcon team; L. A. Callahan, Stearns team, and W. F. Sims, also of the Columbia team.

Some of these men are only slated for thirty days' suspension for not appearing at the grounds for the meet of yesterday, but their suspension just at this time of the year is equivalent to expulsion, for they will probably all flop. Not one of these men expresses any regret at the coming change, for all are tired of racing for prizes that are worth seldom more than one-half their advertised value.

Since the expulsion of John S. Johnson and the current report that he will make more money this season than he had planned to make as an amateur, the B men have been dissatisfied with their lot, and are ready to turn at the command of their employers. The manufacturers have, however, been loth to take up the new class, waiting for the League of American Wheelmen to take steps for the management of it. To a certain extent the League has now taken those steps, as it sanctions professional race meets and mixed meets where amateur and professional races are sandwiched.

Chairman Gideon has said that the intent of the League, according to its rules, was to control all racing by cyclists on the path. Several of the racing men and their managers met at the Bingham to-day and formulated a plan whereby, when the League does announce its decision in regard to the leaders, they may continue with the circuit and the meet promoters be prepared. Word has been received from several meets that the minute that such action was taken they would be prepared to place on their list races for cash.

At the time that the cash prize league was running it was said that the association would have met with success if the prominent men could have been induced to jump. This could not be done at the time, but, with the interest now taken in cycle racing and the crowds that are attending, professionalism would succeed beyond the limits of the present classes.

MANHATTAN'S DOUBLE CENTURY.

Enjoyable Two Days' Road Run to Philadelphia and Return.

Some time before the hour for the start of the Manhattan Bicycle Club's century runs to Philadelphia and return the riders began to gather at the rendezvous—the ferry at the foot of West Forty-second Street. The fact that the men were to start on a Saturday doubtless kept many from entering, but seventy-six of the eighty-one appeared for the trip.

M. Gibb of the Century Wheelmen of New-York met with an accident on his way to the ferry, wrecking his machine completely. At that early hour it was not possible for him to secure another mount, and he was one of the missing five.

The start was made on the 6:10 boat to Weehawken. The steep hill was soon surmounted, and the run was fairly on the way. One of the men attempted to ride down Fairview hill, contrary to the orders of the Captain, snapped his chain in back-pedaling, and was out of it. The day was misty, and a light rain, hardly more than a drizzle, made riding uncomfortable.

The route led across the meadows to Carlstadt, Rutherford, and Belleville, the first stop, fourteen miles from the start, being made at the latter place. The pace was warm, and exactly suited to the schedule. After a ten minutes' stop wheels were again mounted, Joseph A. Dobbins, unattached, New-York City, being left behind with a badly punctured tire, putting him out of the run. He, however, rejoined at Princeton.

The ride through Bloomfield, Orange, South Orange, and Millburn to Springfield, a distance of thirteen miles from Belleville, was over fine roads, but one of the prettiest parts of the entire trip. Springfield, the second stop, was reached a few minutes ahead of the schedule time, but, according to the policy of the Captain and pacemakers adhered to during the entire two days' trip, all gained time was devoted to rest, leaving invariably on schedule time. Just before reaching Springfield, Phil Harth, Huguenot Wheelmen of New-Rochelle, N. Y., got the worst of a mix-up, in which the head of his machine was broken in two places. He borrowed another wheel, and, paced by his Captain, C. H. West, caught the rest at New-Brunswick.

Just after passing Springfield another collision occurred owing to the endeavor of each man to ride close behind those making the pace. The ride on to Plainfield was through Scotch Plains. No stop was made in the city, but at the Club House, just two miles beyond, arriving at 10 o'clock. The ten-mile ride to New-Brunswick was uneventful, a rapid pace being set, allowing a long rest at New-Brunswick. Here, forty-eight miles on the way, the end of the macadam road, stretching almost the entire distance, comes to an end.

Franklin Park, six miles ahead, was reached in good time, and a short stop made. Just below there had evidently been some very heavy showers, as the roads were in miserable condition. For the first time the men ran behind schedule time. Over part of the road riding was impossible, and the tandem pairs had to carry their machines. F. B. Morris of the Press Wheelmen broke his front rim, and had to carry his wheel four miles to Princeton, where he borrowed a heavy front wheel, and used it for the rest of the trip. Samuel Lord, Monarch Wheelmen, New-York, also broke a rim, but was able to have it repaired by taking train to Trenton.

Princeton was reached at 12:55 o'clock by the first arrivels, just twenty minutes late. But many, in fact most of the men, were still back along the road. By the time that these had had an opportunity to make themselves presentable and secured dinner, and for a large photograph of the men to be taken, using the Princeton College grounds and buildings for a background, much valuable time was lost.

The run was resumed at 8:05, exactly one hour late, and regular time made during the balance of day, getting in at the finish just one hour later than was intended. The road between Princeton and Trenton, via Lawrence, was in exceedingly good shape, much to the gratification of the jaded riders. Trenton Bridge was crossed at 4:15 by fifty-seven men, others coming over later. Once on Pennsylvania soil side path riding was resorted to. The path was smooth and good, but extremely narrow with ruts on one side and a grass-grown ditch on the other. C. P. Staubach, Captain of the run, took a nasty fall, bringing others down over him, but escaped with a bruised knee. Near Bristol the run was along the banks of the Delaware and very pretty. The journey from Bristol on was partly on side path and partly on road, one or the other being in good shape for riding. H. A. Murphy took a tumble, coming down heavily, but was able to continue.

At Torresdale, the Philadelphia City line, a bolt made was at the old Red Lion Inn, a post on the old Philadelphia mail. The scene here is picturesque, so much so that it is reproduced on the drop curtain of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, entering the city by way of Rising Sun Lane and Broad Street. At the Haymarket Hotel all indulged in a bath, after which supper was served. Some took a short walk afterward, but all were in bed by 10 o'clock.

H. S. Lathrop, M. B. C., came in late, having broken his forks at Trenton, where they were repaired. Other casualties were reported, but seventy reached the hotel and registered.

Sunday morning the start was made at 6 o'clock. Of the seventy, nine had returned to New-York the night before by train, and others came back in the same way in the morning.

The schedule was kept to the minute during the entire return trip. The pace was lively and the stops ample. Several met with accidents, and only twenty-three finished the run with the pacemakers. However, thirty-seven in all finished within the time limit, and eight just outside, and will no doubt be awarded the gold medal issued to survivors of the entire run. Silver medals go to survivors of the run one way only. Of the three tandem teams, but one finished at New-York—that of the Manhattan Bicycle Club. This team is probably one of the best in New-York, and were invaluable in scorching ahead to place checking boxes and taking up same.

Lieut. R. G. Betts, Manhattan Bicycle Club, finished late, riding the last twenty-seven miles on his rear rim, having stripped the tire from it.

Survivors, June 23.—Charles P. Staubach, Captain; Robert H. Bartsch, John Nonnenbacher, John W. Foster, Jr., Henry J. Lathrop, and M. A. King, Manhattan B. C.; Charles H. West, Captain Huguenot W., New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Oscar Richter, New-York; Dr. William Richter, New-York; N. Dube, New-York; William Ellwein, New-York Tourist W.; Chapman Henriques, New-York; Oliver D'Palos, Williamsburg W.; George H. Wheeler, Manhattan B. C.; John P. Evans, St. George A. C.; Albert L. Adams, St. George A. C.; C. B. Lockwood, Captain Yonkers Bicycle Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; B. F. Ruble, Press W.; Jacob M. Long, Tourist W., New-York; A. Alden, Monarch W., New-York; Jordan L. Demarest, Monarch W., New-York.

H. A. Murphy, Tourist W., New-York, and New Manhattan A. C.; Joseph Gosling, Y. M. C. A.; Samuel Lord, Monarch W., New-York; W. J. Schafer, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Rickert, Crescent W., Plainfield, N. J.; William Higinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank H. Smith, Crescent W., Plainfield, N. J.; Dr. C. W. Minton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William S. French, Monarch W., New-York; A. L. Starkweather, East Orange C., East Orange, N. J.; Percy Megargel, Century W., Brooklyn, N. Y.; George Wood, Time W., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. J. Dimick, Manhattan C., New-York.

F. B. Morris, Press W., New-York; James A. Dobbins, New-York; Francis C. Humbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. S. Donahue, Captain Pastime W., New-York; Lewis C. Labagh, Hackensack, W., New-Jersey; John S. Lozier, Hackensack W., New-Jersey; R. G. Betts, Manhattan B. C.; Mrs. L. A. Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. B. Mellor, Philadelphia, Penn.

Officials of Run—Captain of Run—C. P. Staubach; Pacemakers—George C. Wheeler, Manhattan B. C.; R. G. Betts, Manhattan B. C., and R. H. Bartsch, Manhattan B. C., and J. Nonnenbacher, Manhattan B. C., tandems; Assistant Pacemakers—J. W. Foster, Jr., Manhattan B. C.; H. S. Lathrop, Manhattan B. C.; M. A. King, Manhattan B. C.; Dr. C. A. Myrick, President New-York Tourist W.; C. B. Lockwood, Captain Yonkers B. C., and A. L. Starkweather, East Orange C.

Banker Wins a Race.

PARIS, June 23.—At the Seine Velodrome today Dunwody, the bicyclist, won the amateur race at two kilometers for the Prix d'Ixelles.

Banker won the race for the Prix de Liege, beating Protin, the Belgian champion. The distance wts two kilometers. Protin started at the scratch.

The mile handicap race was won by Jacquelin, to whom were given thirty meters. Banker, twenty meters, was second, and Lumsden, sixty meters, third. Protin, scratch, failed to get through the crowd of riders in the home stret

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 5 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 261 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 240 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES**, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER CRUISES IN COOL LATITUDES.

SECOND SEASON.

The S. S. "Orinoco" (2,000 tons) of the Quebec Steamship Company will leave New-York on July 13 and August 7 for a delightful Cruise on the Bay of Fundy, the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, &c.
Immediate application necessary to secure accommodation. Programme free on application.

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261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour

before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
Mail orders have prompt attention. Send number of tour desired, with check for amount, and tickets will be promptly returned, thus avoiding delay in our crowded offices.
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PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
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NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.,
NEAR BRIDGEPORT.

Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.
A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.
90 minutes from New-York City.
GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop.
Guests can now be accommodated.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

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PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS.

THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.

For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

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THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.

Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

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PROFILE HOUSE,
White Mountains, N. H.

Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences, steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1.
Until June 29, address,
TAFT & GREENLEAF,
Hotel Vendome,
Boston.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.

Through parlor car from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Amusements include GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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SUMMIT, N. J.
PARK HOUSE.

Thoroughly renovated.
JOHN A. HICKS,
Proprietor.

EAST VIEW HOUSE.
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
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SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Beautiful mountain resort, possessing every attraction. 60 miles from N. Y. City. Circulars, &c. at Room 9, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.
W. E. COLEMAN.

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HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address.
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $3 per day; $18 to $15 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.

One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY.
Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

NEW-YORK.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
A charming Summer resort. Now open. Horace M. Clark, Manager; also proprietor Madison Av. Hotel, 58th St., New-York, closed during the Summer for extensive improvements.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Now open; a select family hotel; open. Horace; rates; new and liberal management; cuisine, &c. Leon Despland, Pr.

Summer Resorts.

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Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Grand Rockland Lake Hotel,

Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 38 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.
Call for particulars at 258 Broadway, Room 24.

MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
7 miles seaward. Now open. Address
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Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

THE ARGYLE,

BABYLON, L. I., ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
One hour from New-York. OPENS JUNE 8.
Sanitary plumbing; electric lights; entire new water system. Boating, bathing, fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for circular.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
(New-York office, St. James Hotel, 1 to 5 P. M.)

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

Raulah House, Patchogue, L. I.
WALLACE McCUTCHEON, MANAGER.
Now open. A perfect family resort.
Surf and still water bathing. Good fishing.

Catskills.

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Complete with Every Modern Convenience.

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via N. Y. Central and Otis Elevating Railway. Also accessible via West Shore Railway and Stony Clove Route, from West 42d St., N. Y. Excursion tickets from New-York to hotel, good from Friday until Monday night, $6.25. Address
W. H. PARKE,
who may be seen in N. Y. City at the

Hotel Waldorf,

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

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O'HARA HOUSE, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.—First-class accommodations for 125 guests; located in the centre of all principal points of attraction. Send for circular.
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CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain Home, Windham, N. Y.

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EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Just outside the city, surrounded by a large shady lawn, in the midst of pretty rural scenery. Good roads for cycling. Tennis courts. Croquet grounds. Bowling alleys. Perfect sanitary arrangements. House newly decorated and furnished. Combines all the advantages of Saratoga with the greater quiet and purer air of the country. Rates moderate. Send for illustrated circular.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HOTEL "THE AMERICAN,"
(BRUNSWICK.)
NOW OPEN, 15th SEASON.
GEO. A. FARNHAM.

Adirondacks.

HOTEL DEL MONTE
opens May 15.

This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand.
For rates, &c., address
J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE CHATEAUGAY,
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

BOATING, BOWLING, BILLIARDS, TRAP-shooting.—Lake Kushaqua, in the Adirondacks, $12 to $15 a week. Direct vestibule, N. Y. C.

Lake George.

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

SABBATH DAY POINT HOUSE.—Finest location on Lake George; good boating and fishing. F. E. CARNEY.

TROUT PAVILION, KAATSKILL BAY, UNDER new management; excellent trout fishing in June. CRONKHITE BROTHERS.

Sullivan County.

MILLER LAKE HOUSE.—Altitude 1,700 feet; near Shohola Station, Erie R. R.; beautiful, healthy Summer resort; no malaria; no mosquitoes; new house; new furniture; good beds; excellent table; bathing, boating, and fishing; everything done for the comfort and enjoyment of guests; terms, $7 and $8. LOUIS MILLER, Proprietor, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y. Refer to Dr. De Venoge, 355 West 58th St., for information.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware House,
LACKAWAXEN, PIKE COUNTY, PENN.

Three and one-quarter hours from New-York, via Erie R. R.; situated at the junction of the Delaware and Lackawaxen Rivers; elevation, 1,600 feet; free from malaria and mosquitoes; cool nights; mountain spring water, sanitary plumbing, baths; the grounds include beautiful lawns, fields, glens, and woods; boating; boats free, and to rent by day or week; board, $8 to $12 week; $2 per day; special rates, June and September. Address for accommodations, F. J. Holbert, Manager.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
Glen Summit, Pa.

2,000 feet elevation; on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; mountain air; spring water; all modern improvements; 5 hours from New-York City; long-distance telephone; driving, boating, and fishing. Circulars, &c., at Metropolitan B'd'g, Room 9, N. Y. City. W. H. CROSBY, Manager.

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AND COTTAGES, EASTON, PENN.
Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address. JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

RHODE ISLAND.

"A SUMMER AT SEA."

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL opens June 27.

Overlooking the ocean, having all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea water baths, &c. Address
CUNDALL & BALL.
Mr. L. D. CAFFERTY, representing the hotel, at GILSEY HOUSE, New-York, with diagrams, &c.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl; will assist waiting or children or sewing; private family; best reference. Call, two days, present employer's, 313 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; city or country. Call at present employer's, 14 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. 333 West 44th St., top floor, care of Lind; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; or would do waiting; in private family; best references. G. Duffy, 208 East 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; good reference. Call, present employer, 119 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good references. Chambermaid, 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; small private family. 16 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires situation for an excellent chambermaid and waitress; has four years' reference. 66 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing to assist with washing; country preferred. Apply at present employer's, 23 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; four years' best city reference. 124 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant chambermaid; first-class; disengaged. Can be well recommended at late employer's, 38 East 57th St.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—By a young girl to do light up-stairs work and take care of children. Present employer's, 138 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; would go to the country; four years' best city reference. Call, Monday, at 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe on the 25th would like to find a good position for her excellent cook; honest, trustworthy, and a good manager. Call, at present employer's, 110 West 87th St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in a private family for city or country; first-class reference. Address, for two days, Amelia Bahmer, 234 East 33d St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as plain cook; good washer and ironer. Call, two days, 231 East 25th St, ground floor, second bell, west side.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman; first-class cook; soups, pastry, entrées, and preserving; best reference; private family only; wages, $30. 159 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman brought up in England; is good cook and laundress; in the country; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook to go to Newport; private family; where kitchenmaid is kept; very best reference. Johnson, 135 East 81st St.

COOK.—A lady leaving town desires situation for her thoroughly competent cook. Call present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 47 West 56th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; for city or country; left on account of family going to Europe; best city reference. Call, 101 East 40th St., on Monday; no cards.

COOK.—In first-class private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; all kinds of desserts and pastry; best city reference. 9 East 85th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker; city reference. M. S., 513 West 59th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as plain cook and laundress in private family; no objection to the country. Perez, 230 East 54th St.

COOK.—By an American young woman as cook; thoroughly understands soups, game, and desserts; two years' reference. 101 East 53d St.

COOK.—By French cook; city or country; best city references. 377 4th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook in either country or city; good references. May be seen until engaged, at present employer's, 27 West 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook in small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 234 East 40th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in city; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

LADY LEAVING CITY DESIRES POSITION for her cook, whom she can well recommend; will go to country. Call present employer's, 1 West 53d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-rate worker, either as cook, baker, or laundress, or thorough, rapid housecleaner; would care for apartments or house; city references. Bon Secour, Box 394 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman by the day, washing, ironing, or cleaning. Mrs. Mulligan, 331 East 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, out-of-town engagements at Newport, Lenox, or elsewhere, by an established dressmaker; with or without an assistant; gowns for every occasion. Mrs. M., Box 835 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent French dressmaker; day, week, or month; private family; French system; elegant cutting, fitting, draping; best references; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 293 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker would like engagement for Summer in private family; good seamstress, and willing to teach French to young lady; references as to ability and character. M., 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fine Summer dresses made reasonable; newest skirts, fancy waists a specialty; style, fit, finish guaranteed; home or out by the day; work done at short notice. 72 West 90th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wishes to go by the month to private family at $25 per month; perfect fitter; Taylor system; first-class reference. Miss M., care Mrs. Bohley, 145 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; competent cutter and fitter; late with Connally; by the day or at home. 323 West 47th St.; Maguire's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined North German, understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. Refined, 92 East 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian styles in street and evening gowns; at home or out by day; terms reasonable. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; out by the day or take work home; no objections to the country. Dressmaker, 158 West 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a lady understanding English, French, German, and music, as governess for children for the Summer in the country; salary no object. B., Box 105, Times.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady; diplomée; graduated from Paris; quick method; Summer engagement; refined family or private lessons; highest references. Mademoiselle, 169 West 23d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a kindergartner governess, or take charge of little children for Summer months. E. T. W., 48 Broadway, Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By educated young German, speaking English; good sewer; would assist with chamberwork; city or country; city references. 48 East 60th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated French Protestant; entire charge of children; good seamstress; speaks no English; excellent references. C., 514 West 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a position for a refined North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, at 164 East 92d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant; American family preferred; testimonials. 514 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, E. D.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her cook and her housekeeper. Apply, 10 to 12, at 68 Irving Place, on Monday or Tuesday.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young English lady as housekeeper; thoroughly domesticated. Refined, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In refined home; no objection to children; first-class references. 247 East 86th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow as housekeeper for gentleman, or to take care of home for Summer. M. E. D., 159 West 66th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a capable woman as working housekeeper; in widower's family; fond of children; best reference. 122 West 79th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid, or care of growing children; French-Swiss Protestant of experience; first-class packer and traveler; good seamstress; speaks three languages; best city references. S. M. A., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French middle-aged person; hairdresser and dressmaker; good packer; like to go to country or travel; best city reference. Jeanne, Box 307 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; qualified of all duties; thorough dressmaker; traveler, good sailor, and linguist; to travel or country; highest references. Capable, 209 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Parisienne; good dressmaker and packer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Elise, care Mme. Martin, 209 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID or MAID TO GROWING CHILdren; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; can be highly recommended by last employers. T., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good sailor; city reference. K. D., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, or INFANT'S NURSE.—By a steady woman; just returned from abroad; can furnish best city reference; willing to travel or go out of the city; competent in every capacity. Advertiser, 148 West 53d St.; call two days.

MAID.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman as maid for an invalid lady or nurse for a grown child; city or country; good city reference. 421 3d Av., hardware store.

MAID.—By Swede, as maid or attendant to elderly lady or invalid; three years' references. Industrious, Box 302 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

A LADY GOING OUT OF TOWN WISHES POsition for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, 1 West 53d St.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION FOR her laundress, whom she can highly recommend; understands her business thoroughly. Call or address, two days, 48 East 61st St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt ironer; in private family; city or country; best reference. H., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's family washing, by the week, dozen, or month; all fineries done; terms moderate; first-class reference. Conklen's box, 247 West 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Wants more work, at home; every facility for doing high-class work promptly and well; best references; will call. Hudson, 535 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable person as laundress; would like to have some ladies' washing; suits done up equal to new; best reference. H. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; good reference. M. B., care Mrs. O'Donnell, 100 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress some family and gents' washing. Mrs. Harnett, 246 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in first-class family; country preferred; first-class city references. 106 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city or country; city reference. B., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Would like to go out by the day, week, or month; good reference. Mrs. Reilly, 119 East 88th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—With private family; best reference. Call, two days, M. K., 142 East 45th St.

Nurses.

A LADY RECOMMENDS AN EXPERIENCED Protestant nurse for infants; kind and obliging; takes entire charge. Call, before 1, 175 West 58th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; one that understands all bottle feeding; city or country; personal reference. L. K., 967 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an educated young girl for children or lady; city or country; speaks German, French, English; experienced in all handiwork; understands packing and traveling; good reference. Address, two days, J. L., 228 East 82d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, thoroughly competent, trustworthy, reliable nurse to take entire charge of infant from birth or growing children; best city references. J. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, respectable Swedish girl as nurse or chambermaid in private family. Eklund, 216 East 28th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; understands all bottle feedings; city or country; personal reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking full charge; understands sterilized milk; city or country; personal reference. S. H., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infant's nurse; one who understands all bottle feedings; willing and obliging; city or country; personal reference. C. T., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced and trustworthy infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; city or country; personal reference. J. B., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a reliable infant's nurse; can take entire charge from monthly nurse and bring up on bottle; can do sewing; best references. M. C., 348 East 84th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse; takes full charge of baby; city or country; city references; lady can be seen. M., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman as infant's nurse; city or country. M. J. W., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; over twelve years' city experience. 458 West 47th St.

WET NURSE.—By a young married woman as wet nurse in private family. 818 East 61st St., first floor.

Seamstresses.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND SITUATION FOR good seamstress; in country, if required; is willing to do some light chamberwork, or assist in care of children. Present employer's, 71 West 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Ladies' and gentlemen's theatrical costumes, bathing suits repaired and made over by first-class workwoman. 258 West 37th St., Room 8.

SEAMSTRESS.—German; experienced in all hand or machine sewing; willing to assist lady in housekeeping; distance no objection. Address, this week, 351 East 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German, understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; first-class reference. E., 201 East 14th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl as seamstress, with light chamberwork; willing to go to the country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 34 Park Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; left off dressmaking; sewing in a family for Summer. Can be seen at 75 Park Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—In a family; by a French widow speaking English; willing to travel; references. Joséphine, Box 296 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving town wishes to find a place for an excellent waitress and chambermaid; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 11 to 2, 183 West 70th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress, or parlormaid; has the highest New-York and Newport testimonials; city or country. S. H., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads and carve; best references. 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving town wishes a situation for competent waitress and chambermaid; lady can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock. 10 East 58th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—Young widow as janitress; good reference from present employer. 709 Madison Av.

LADY'S COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a North German lady, in a refined American family, as lady's companion or housekeeper. J. Kuster, 513 East 81st St.

LADY STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON operator desires position; would substitute; experienced. Address M., care John Daniell & Sons, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook, understanding all kinds of cooking; the butler understands his duty, especially in care of silver; last place for years; personal reference; country preferred. M. R., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By competent, reliable young man; thoroughly experienced in private family; will make himself useful; is willing and obliging; leaving on account family going to Europe; will highly recommend him. William, present employer's, 16 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced French butler; just disengaged; family gone abroad; sober, industrious, neat; speaks English well; excellent references. James, care of Mrs. Jennings, 210 East 38th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; disengaged June 24; leaving on account of family not keeping house; highly recommended by present employer; lady can be seen. William, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man; city or country; has first-class references; gentleman with whom he lived for three years, living in city, will be pleased to recommend him also. M. C., S., 110 East 41st St.

BUTLER — COOK — CHAMBERMAID.—By man, wife, and sister; together; or butler and cook, butler and chambermaid, or single-handed; competent. 301 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended; disengaged; family going abroad. M., 25 East 60th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—A lady going abroad wishes to find place for her butler (colored) in a private family; personal reference. Call Monday, at 46 West 76th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced in every respect; excellent table decorator; eighteen months' personal city reference; English. Phillips, care Osmond, 152 East 30th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, English, as competent butler and cook; city or country; first-class references. A. B. C., care of Mrs. Hochster, 112 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—Several years good references; just disengaged; English; can valet; yachting or camping no objection. B., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes situation for her butler, whom she recommends most highly. She can be seen, from 10 to 12, Monday, at 78 Clinton Place.

BUTLER.—Single handed or first-class second man and valet; by an Englishman; age, 26; just disengaged; good personal references. A. 446 4th Av., first floor.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant man; fully competent, as will be seen by his references. G. H., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Highly recommended for sobriety and business; permanent place; first-class family; with or without groom; state terms. Coachman, 460 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful; is a first-class man in every way; will be highly recommended; wages no object. J., 114 West 50th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent, useful, obliging, and polite; married; no incumbrance; nine years' reference from one family. Thomas, Box 892 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Several years' unexceptionable recommendations from prominent family; temperate; understand business thoroughly. Trustworthy, 146 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class hornblower and experienced with four-in-hand, or in small family; best references. H. C., 828 7th Av., Waldorf stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; four-in-hand, and perfect hornblower, if required; references will bear strictest investigation. R. C., 211 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands care of gentleman's private place; good driver; best reference; temperate; will be found generally useful. P., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; competent to take charge of stable; excellent city references; last employer can be seen. W. B., 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; age, 35; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, to which his long and satisfactory references will certify. D. Gibson, 250 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Five years' first-class city reference from last employers; strictly temperate; city or country. T. L., 128 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business thoroughly; first-class references. J. M., Frank Ferguson, stable, 120 West 52d St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Of an Old Family.

From The New-York Weekly.

Philadelphia Miss—Who was your grandfather?
Denver Miss—James Jims, Esq., P. P. P. U.
Philadelphia Miss (dazed)—We should be delighted to have you visit us. Please don't neglect us if you ever come to our city. Good-bye!"
Denver Miss (shortly afterward)—Well, Mr. Interrogation Point, what do you want to know?
Little Brother—What do the letters P. P. P. U. stand for?
Denver Miss—Professional perambulating propeller of unicycles.
Little Brother—Woo! What does that mean?
Denver Miss—It means a man who pushes a wheelbarrow for a dollar a day.

The Politician's Motto.

From The Washington Star.

"A statesman's motto," said the earnest patriot, "should always be, 'be sure you're right, and then go ahead.'"
"Maybe so," replied Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully, "But that's not my platform."
"What is it?"
"'Go right ahead and square it afterward.'"

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a middle-aged man, Swede, honest and sober, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good driver and rider; take care of fine horses, furnaces, &c.; good milker; no objection to country; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. J. L., 2,411 Criston Av., Fordham, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman; thoroughly competent and sober young man; handy and useful man around country place; the best of city or country references from former employer, and personal recommendation from present employer. Coachman, 465 4th Av., fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wants a place for his coachman, whom he can recommend as an experienced man with horses; stylish driver; twelve years' city and Brooklyn references; good character; strictly sober, reliable, willing, and obliging; single. Coachman, Box 27, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; no children; man good driver; understands care of horses and useful; wife good cook and laundress; or would do work of small family; country preferred; competent and reliable; city reference. H. Beers, 458 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; good appearance; understands the care and management of a gentleman's establishment; stylish city driver; first-class personal city reference. Coachman, care of Dr. Giffen, M. R. C. V. S., 217 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class groom and competent driver; also proper care of horses, carriages, lawn; keeps place in nice order; can milk; wife first-class waitress if wanted; highly recommended. Advertiser, 67 Sands St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, who is leaving on account of his present employer going to Europe; ten years' best city reference from leading families; competent and willing. 107 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for a thoroughly competent coachman who has lived with him for eight years; very best personal reference. Call, Monday, 48 West 51st St., present employer's.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Understands four-in-hand, and very competent hornblower; single; height, 5 feet 9 inches; sober and reliable; first-class harness cleaner; moderate wages. Coachman, care Mrs. Maher, 215 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—Who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; a careful driver; can drive four-in-hand if necessary; either city or country; references first-class. L. L., care of Flandrau & Co., 372 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 30; married; one child; thoroughly understands his business; has personal city reference; honest, temperate, careful driver; city or country. William Connor, 101 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; several years' experience and highest recommendations; understands his business thoroughly; careful, stylish, willing, respectful, trustworthy; city or country. Maurice, 148 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands thoroughly care and management of fine horses and carriages; good appearance; willing, sober, and reliable; first-class reference. W. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; good groom; careful driver; city or country; willing; highly recommended; disengaged, as present family goes traveling. 11 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 152 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; unsurpassed recommendations; thoroughly conversant with duties; strictly temperate; willing; moderate expectations. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; been six years in his service; sober, honest, obliging; willing to be useful. Patrick, 305 West 59th St.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged through family going to Europe; English; married; three years' city reference; sober and reliable; city or country. E. K., 223 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Lady highly recommends, strictly temperate, careful, stylish, respectful, trustworthy; thoroughly competent coachman. Thomas, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his coachman; highly recommended as first-class in every respect; lived with me seven years. B. N. 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thirty years old; ten years' highest reference; thorough knowledge of all work on gentleman's place; last employer can be seen. Moseman, 128 Chambers St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, (colored;) married; small family; strictly first-class; ten years' reference. E. Brown, 964 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse and outside gardening and general management of gentleman's country place. Florist, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—English; married; age, 26; on gentleman's place; steady and obliging; good references. Burgess, 319 East 56th St.

GARDENER.—Specialty in roses; well up in the trade; can take care of horses. Peter Hansen, Box 195 Times.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—By young Englishman as second or third man; understands his duties; personal references. J. P., 23 Washington Square.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; tall; as second man or butler; up to duties in either capacity; best of references. S. A., 54 East 41st St.

SECOND OR USEFUL MAN.—English; 21; understands his duties; good silver cleaner and valet; first-class personal references; moderate wages. A. B., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a colored young man to make himself useful, or as janitor; is willing and obliging, and capable of doing hard work; satisfaction positive; references from last place. William Barnes, 437 West 37th St.

USEFUL MAN or GROOM.—By a young Swede; good driver; three years' best references

SALOON SHADES USELESS

Even the Oldest Inhabitant Gets a Lesson in Excise Law Enforcement.

POLICEMEN STOOD GUARD AT DOORS

A Day of General Humidity and of Discomfort for the Seekers After Liquid Enjoyment.

—Many Arrests.

Although the humidity of the atmosphere averaged 86½ per cent. yesterday, it was a very dry Sunday for those who remained in the city.

The number of excise arrests fell short of the number a week ago. The number of arrests last week was 231. The number yesterday was 215.

Not even the oldest inhabitant can remember seeing the Bowery indulging in such a choking fit of enforced temperance as it had yesterday. Three-quarters of the saloons which crowd the sides of that historic thoroughfare had hauled down their blinds before noon in token of surrender, and left their deserted bar counters open to the vigilant policeman's inspection.

One saloon, near Grand Street, which refused to conform to this rule, had a policeman stationed at the side door from 1 o'clock until 6 in the afternoon. The proprietor of this place soon took the hint and gave his bartenders a holiday, but the sentinel policeman remained at his post, for fear the saloon keeper should have a change of heart in his absence.

The whole lower east side was as tightly closed as the Bowery. Many visitors from other parts of the city made expeditions to this quarter feeling sure that certain saloon doors would not be closed to them, but they returned as dry as they went.

Fourteen policemen in plain clothes searched the Madison S[illegible] Precinct to get a drink, or to see some one else doing so. Some of these fourteen were drawn from the precinct force, some came from adjoining precincts, and some were detailed from Headquarters. In spite of this array of varied talent, only one excise arrest had been made up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Sergeant in charge of the desk in the Madison Street Station grew facetious as the day passed with so little result from the combined efforts of the fourteen detectives, and at 3:30 o'clock offered to bet any of the plain-clothes men a new hat that he would not be able to make a single arrest for excise violation.

The one arrest made was that of John Ginne, a bartender for Edward O'Halloran of 36 Market Street. The detective found four men drinking in O'Halloran's saloon about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and arrested the bartender. When the charge had been formally entered against Ginne he said to the detective:

"Did you taste any liquor in the saloon?"

"No," said the detective.

"The charge is that he saw other men drinking," said the Sergeant.

"If that's all, I'm satisfied," said Ginne, as he gave up his penknife and cheerfully went to his dungeon cell with the certainty of being released on bail half an hour later.

The "growler" trade of Cherry Hill was brought to a standstill yesterday through the general fear of detection on the part of the saloon keepers. In East Broadway the saloons which have a political as well as a personal following had their interiors open to view from the outside, thus showing that their owners had resolved to obey the law.

In an Eldridge Street Precinct the same enforced avidity prevailed. The stamping ground of the late John J. O'Brien was as dry as a Sunday school lecturer who has forgotten to have his water pitcher filled, and none of the old lieutenants of the chief could suggest a remedy which would be effective until next Election Day. What would then happen to reformers and reform was freely prophesied yesterday by politicians of every shade of partisanship in the old Eighth Assembly District.

Up Third Avenue as far as Fourteenth Street a similar dryness was manifest. Some of the heroes who boasted that Mayor Hewitt had not closed up their saloons eight years ago surrendered meekly enough yesterday, and one of these men felt it incumbent on himself to sit on his bootblack's chair, in order to assure his steady customers that he would do no business that day.

The west side was nearly though not quite as dry as the east side below Fifty-ninth Street. In Capt. Gallagher's old precinct, west of Central Park, a straight drink was not to be procured.

Even the hotels in this neighborhood took warning from the lesson afforded them by the arrest of the waiter in the Hotel Empire a week ago last Sunday. "Are you a guest of the hotel?" was the chilling question which more than one young man of the patent-leather shoes variety was forced to answer mournfully in the negative.

Other hotel proprietors, however, were not so cruel. Their waiters had apparently instructions to get off a neat formula like this:

"Sorry we cannot serve you, Sir. Excise law, you know. Would you like a little lunch?"

The astute visitor had bread and cheese or lobster salad, with a bottle of beer or a glass of whisky with it. Then he paid his check for luncheon and felt comparatively happy.

Those who wanted a drink and who had a visiting acquaintance with the saloon keepers in the Tenderloin were not badly off yesterday. More places in this region had the outward appearance of doing business than in any other quarter of the city. There were a great many disappearances through side doors of men who had I-want-a-drink expression on their faces and reappearances of the same men shortly afterward with the satisfied look of I have had a drink equally plainly depicted.

Up town and in Harlem the policemen stood all day at the doors of the saloons, often with the proprietor of the saloon standing a few feet away and watching. Would-be patrons were informed that they could not get in as soon as they were seen approaching the doors of the saloons.

The day was a hard one on the police. The men of the off platoons were turned out at 6 o'clock in the morning, and kept at work watching the saloons until 6 in the evening, when they went to supper. After supper and a three or four hours' rest at the station houses they were turned out again at midnight to patrol until 6 o'clock this morning.

The Sunday ordinances against trading after 10 o'clock were very generally observed in the city yesterday, and the violations of them were practically confined to some of the down town quarters.

The Hebrew clothiers of Baxter Street and Park Row are still hoping against hope that the severity of the observance of the Sunday law will gradually pass away, so that each recurring Sunday morning it is necessary for the police to lock up two or three of them as an encouragement to the others to stop trying to sell clothes or shoes.

Three Baxter Street merchants were arrested for violating the Sunday law yesterday, and brought to the Elizabeth Street Station. Bail worth fabulous amounts was immediately offered, and they were released. Thereafter they spent the day standing in the doors of their stores, looking hungrily at the possible customers, whom they allowed to pass in silence.

Three Chinese were seen by the reporter yesterday walking in oblique file down East Broadway toward Mott Street. They were jabbering to each other at a great rate, pointing as they passed each restaurant, tobacco store, or undertaking establishment. Their gestures indicated as plainly as could be that they were trying to get to the bottom of the recent police regulations, which shut up every grocery or dry goods store in Chinatown as tightly as if it were a saloon.

In the Chinese quarter, however, no Celestial who had money or credit went away without his weekly supply of groceries. The only difference between yesterday and the Sunday four weeks previous to it was that business was suspended while policemen were in sight. As the Elizabeth Street precinct had no special men detailed from other precincts, this was easy enough, because the plain clothes policemen, owing to their activity in suppressing fan-tan, are, if anything, better known by the Chinese than their uniformed comrades.

There was one case of violation of the barbers' law yesterday which had some of the elements of comedy in it. Harry Rosenberg, who works in a barber's shop at 107 Division Street, stopped business yesterday at 1 o'clock, as provided by law. Then he started out with a comrade to see if any other barbers' shops were open. He found Jacob Solofsky open at 200 Clinton Street, and immediately went in to get the beard which he had purposely retained shaved off, sending his comrade meanwhile to the Madison Street Station to tell the police.

So nicely did the comrade time his errand that Solofsky was wiping Rosenberg's face as the policeman's helmet came into sight. Solofsky did not wait to finish his job, but shot Rosenberg out of the shaving chair as quick as a wink. His language was more forcible than gentle when he found that he had been shaving an informer.

Only two classes still seem to defy the Sunday law, excluding the Chinese. These are the milliners of Grand Street and the women's hair dressers of the same neighborhood. The milliners pursued their calling yesterday with some appearance of restraint, looking suspicuously at all strangers, and closing their doors when possible detectives approached them. Whether the women's hair dressers consider that they are not barbers within the meaning of the law, or whether they have been advised that hairdressing on the east side as a preparation for parties and weddings is a work or necessity or mercy is not clear, but many of them kept open yesterday without fear.

In spite of the fact that the highest recorded temperature yesterday was only 78° at 2 o'clock, the great humidity, varying from 85 to 88 per cent., made the day a most uncomfortable one to be abroad.

Thousands went to Bronx Park by the cable and trolley lines, and lay under the hemlocks or strolled through the old orchards. Thousands more went to Van Cortland Park, and those who were young and active ate cherries for which they paid nothing.

Central Park was crowded during the afternoon, when the band played on the stand in the mall. The menagerie had the largest number of visitors seen any Sunday hitherto this year. The boats on the lake were so well patronized that there was always a waiting list for the accommodation provided.

The lilies in the fountain basin in the esplanade give promise of flowering during the present week, and all who desire to see the lotos in all its beauty should find an opportunity of seeing it within the next two weeks.

With the exception of a few catalpa and allanthus trees, the flowers of Central Park have already begun to fade. A few geraniums still struggle to keep up a gaudy show, but their best days are plainly over.

The Casino and McGown's Pass Tavern, in Central Park, and the Claremont in Riverside Park, were crowded with visitors yesterday afternoon. Ice cream was the favorite food, and lemonade or ginger ale the usual drink. Many persons who intend to go out of town for the Summer have fixed their exodus for July, and a large number of these went out driving yesterday, with the vain hope of alleviating the discomfort arising from the humidity.

SELLING "WATER" IN A TUG.

Wiley Jordan of Whitestone Had Three Policemen for Customers.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last evening discovered a Whitestone (L. I.) man carrying on a novel and audacious traffic in refreshments along the East River front.

Wiley R. Jordan of Whitestone yesterday chartered the tug Sarah, and, with a big sign, "Water for Sale; Come on Board and Try It," was cruising up and down the river, and stopping at intervals to take on board men who rowed out to the tug in skiffs.

Policemen Dixon, Jones, and Bowen, of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who were in citizen's clothes, hired a boat and went out to the tug. Jordan, suspecting nothing, helped them on board and asked the policemen what they'd have. "Oh, give us three glasses of water," said Dixon.

Jordan drew three foamy glasses of beer from one of a number of kegs he had on board.

The policeman drank, and Jones asked if Jordan hadn't some stronger "water." Jordan said he had, and placed a bottle of whisky before them. All took a small drink to be sure what it was, and then they told Jordan who they were.

Jordan was taken ashore and locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. He will be in Harlem court this morning.

M. J. CALLAHAN WAS CLUBBED.

Three Charges Made by Policeman Burke Against the Ex-Assemblyman.

A policeman, Edward J. Burke of the Elizabeth Street Station, gained an entrance into the saloon of ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan, 12 Chatham Square, about 10 o'clock last night. He attempted to arrest the barkeeper for violation of the excise law, and, according to his story, was set upon by a crowd which was in the place, and badly pummelled.

Callahan, according to the officer, was one of the assailants, and was arrested. Burke held the crowd at bay with his revolver while he whistled for assistance. With the aid of two other policemen, he succeeded in getting Callahan out of the place. On the way to the station house Callahan, it is alleged, struck the policeman several blows in the face. Burke used his club on Callahan's head. Three charges were made against Callahan—violation of the excise law, resisting arrest, and assaulting an officer.

Callahan says the policeman forced an entrance into the saloon, and after arresting him, clubbed him all the way to the station house. Callahan says he will prefer charges against the policeman.

BROOKLYN SALOONS WERE OPEN.

Even Police Officials Found Comfort in a Brewery Summer Garden.

It was not as dry a Sunday in Brooklyn yesterday as on the preceding Sunday, and many of the saloons were open—that is, the side doors were open, and no pickets were on duty to look out for patrons only.

As on former occasions the saloon keepers were quietly notified to keep their places closed yesterday, but they had gained courage by the recent fight between the police and the Law Enforcement Society, and, not fearing any interference from the Law Enforcement Society, were not in the least alarmed about the police.

In the Eastern District the German saloon keepers did a good business, and were not interfered with. A brewery in the Twenty-sixth Ward did a thriving business, and the Summer garden attached was crowded all day long, and streams of people could be seen going in and coming out of the garden, but the police who happened to be in the neighborhood did not interfere in the least.

In fact, a number of police officials and their friends were in the garden drinking beer and eating sandwiches.

Owing to the proximity of Police Headquarters and the Adams Street Police Precinct, the saloons facing the City Hall were conducted very quietly. They were open, but they were about the only saloons in Brooklyn at which a watch was kept on the outside.

A policeman attached to the Fourth Avenue Precinct saw a little girl, Lucy Werner, ten years old, of 229 Forty-eighth Street, leaving Dennis Tracy's saloon, Third Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, with a can of beer. He entered the saloon, and arrested the bartender, not for violating the excise law, but for selling liquor to a minor. The bartender, Frank Reilly, was admitted to bail.

In connection with the dry Sunday and the efforts made to elude the police, the barbers escaped arrest, and, in the great majority of places, the shops were closed as called for by the Collins law. No arrests were made.

POLICE BUSY AT SOUTH BEACH.

Liquor Dealers and Peddlers Arrested for Violating Sunday Laws.

Over 50,000 pleasure seekers visited Staten Island yesterday, and 35,000 of these went to South Beach, where the hotel keepers had their best day of the season. The southerly wind gave a strong surf, and the water was filled with bathers, and bathing suits were at a premium. The hotel keepers were compelled to resort to expedients to satisfy the thirst of the crowd, for the police were out in citizens' clothes, on the lookout for violations of the excise laws. Nine arrests were made at the beach. Paul Bauer, John Wellhop, and Louis Widman, bartenders at three of the hotels, were arrested for selling liquor, and were taken to Stapleton and released on bail for examination.

John Holstron, a piano player at another hotel, was arrested for violating the Sunday laws and was fined $5. Edward E. Daney was caught giving a Punch and Judy show, was arrested and gave bail in $500 to appear for trial. Thomas McGuire, who was exhibiting a freak chicken with a human face, was locked up in default of bail. One of the hotel keepers who had suffered from the vigilance of the police determined that the law should be fully enforced and caused the arrest of two peddlers from New-York who were plying their business in front of his hotel. The men gave their names as Albert Schwarz and John Sachs, and were locked up for further examination. The police on the North Shore were also on the lookout for Sunday law violations, and arrested twenty-eight baseball players in the parks about Erastina and Elm Park. Anto Hell, a Port Richmond saloon keeper, was also arrested on a charge of violating the excise law.

Bathing suits. Here's a good place to get 'em.

Haven't any for $1.99 nor $2.49. We begin squarely at $2.50 with a jersey bathing-suit that won't fade or do anything wrong—except wear out by-and-by, as everything and everybody does.

$2.50, $3.75, $5, $6.50.
Swimming-suits $2.75.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

The Staten Island barbers came to an agreement to strictly comply with the law, last week, and yesterday all the shops were tightly closed.

No Picnics at Whitestone.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 23.—The crusade against Sunday lawlessness here by the Rev. J. J. Moffitt and the Good Government Club has had the desired effect. To-day was the quietest Sunday experienced here in many years.

Excursionists were expected to land, but none put in an appearance. Proprietor Knab during the week told a party he had booked for an outing at his place to-day that he would not entertain them. It is said that John Stimmel did likewise.

The saloons in the village did a quiet business through side doors, but had placards on their places announcing that their bars were closed.

Dancing Stopped at Newtown.

NEWTOWN, L. I., June 23.—The crusade against Sunday dancing and ball playing in this town was begun to-day. Two Constables and two Deputy Sheriffs were detailed to close up every park where dancing was in progress.

The first raid was made upon Blanch's Park, at Woodside, where the officers arrested two musicians and five ball players and took them to Newtown, where they were arraigned before Judge Monteverde, who placed them under bail to appear for trial to-morrow morning. The ball players were employes of the Standard Summer Neckwear Company of New-York.

THE WALSH ASSOCIATION RAIDED

Police Captain Martens and His Men Jumped Through a Trapdoor and Caught Sixteen Young Men.

Special Detective Robert J. Binning of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station had suspected that a gang of young fellows that frequented Richard C. Walsh's saloon, at 303 East Twenty-ninth Street, were crap players. But he had never actually caught any of them in the act of gambling. Getting information that the cellar of the saloon was used as a rendezvous, Binning, with Detective Pender and a squad, on Saturday evening at about 11 o'clock visited the place. Capt. Martens also went along.

The policemen entered the saloon, but saw nothing suspicious. Presently Roundsman Eagan noticed a trapdoor in the floor with a lot of beer kegs piled upon it. The kegs were removed and the door hoisted.

Below, in the stuffy cellar, was a long table with seventeen young fellows sitting around it. The policeman who first looked said he saw some dice thrown away. Several policemen then jumped down and arrested the whole gang, sending them up one by one through the trap. The prisoners gave their names as William Nolan, twenty-four, of 407 East Twenty-ninth Street; James Cummings, twenty-two, of 407 East Twenty-ninth Street; James Donohue, twenty-three, of 295 Third Avenue; Joseph Walter, twenty-five, of 327 East Twenty-ninth Street; Julius Gordon, eighteen, of 309 East Twenty-ninth Street; Peter Reilly, twenty-two, of 568 Third Avenue; Joseph Ferres, twenty-one, of 323 East Forty-third Street; Joseph Burns, twenty-four, of 336 West Forty-fifth Street; John Porter, twenty-three, of 2 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Daniel Tobin, twenty-three, of 947 Second Avenue; Frank Pearson, nineteen, of 213 East Thirty-sixth Street; Frank Smith, nineteen, of 410 Second Avenue; Joseph Burlu, twenty-three, of 886 Third Avenue; Thomas Walsh, twenty-one, of 422 East Twenty-fourth Street; Martin Delaney, twenty-one, of 388 Third Avenue, and John Clancy, twenty-two, of 388 Third Avenue.

These were lined up on the sidewalk, and then Richard C. Walsh, the saloon proprietor, was added to the company. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Binning made a charge of maintaining a gambling house against Walsh. He declared that he knew nothing about any gambling; that he let the cellar to the members of the R. C. Walsh Association, and there his knowledge and responsibility ended. There being no evidence to the contrary, Police Justice Ryan discharged Walsh.

As none of the young men was caught in the act of gambling, Binning and Pinder merely made charges of disorderly conduct against them, and Justice Ryan fined them $1 each.

Mr. Walsh promptly settled the law's demands for the entire crowd in a lump.

THE TELAUTOGRAPH IN JOURNALISM

Successful Transmission and Reproduction of Autographs and Portraits.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The first use of the telautograph in journalism was made by The Chicago Times-Herald June 20, 1895. Prof. Elisha Gray's invention transmitted to the columns of The Times-Herald opinions of the Republican leaders in attendance upon the Convention of the National League of Republican Clubs at Cleveland. The handwriting of each man was reproduced as distinctly in The Times-Herald of June 21, 1895, as it appeared on the paper on which the writers penned their sentiments.

That the telautograph will become a living factor in commerce is apparent from its availability in confidential and financial transactions. But these are only portions of its usefulness. Probably the greatest service it is to render to journalism lies in its picture power. The sketch of the head of Prof. Elisha Gray, made by the electrician Tiffany, sent the same day by telautograph from Cleveland, and printed in The Times-Herald on the morning after transmission, is a suggestion of infinite scope for this new machine in journalism.

A year ago the idea that a telegraphic machine would be able to furnish to the printing press bona-fide sketches of a pageant literally "by our correspondent on the spot" would have been laughed at as idle dreaming. In the autograms, consisting alike of handwriting in fac simile and of a portrait sketch, The Times-Herald of June 21, 1895, becomes monumental proof of the capacity of the new invention to serve journalism and thereby the world in ways absolutely novel and absolutely authentic. That it is seriously to modify the journalism of the future as soon as the machine can be made available for general adoption is beyond question.

The name of Elisha Gray is already great in science. His latest achievement will raise him to the highest rank of the benefactors, the teachers, and the entertainers of mankind.

New Lighthouse at Penmarch.

From The London Daily News.

The new lighthouse at Penmarch Point, Brittany, the thirteenth of those lighted by electricity on the French coasts, will be about 130 yards to the eastward of the present one. Its tower, which will be about 185 feet above high water line, is being built entirely of the best description of granite, and the light will be of such intensity as will, it is said, enable it to be seen at a distance of nearly 100 miles in clear, and from 25 to 28 miles in hazy weather, having an illuminating power of 10,000,000 candles. It is hoped that the new light will come into operation at the commencement of 1897. Navigators along the dangerous coasts of this vicinity, and especially those coming from and entering the English Channel by the usual route of the Raz de Sein, will have reason, says our Consul, to be grateful to the late Marquise de Blocqueville for her legacy of 300,000f., and also to the French Government for its generous appropriation of the additional similar sum required for the completion of this important and beneficial work.

UPHOLSTERY.

Commencing To-day we shall offer in our Upholstery Department—second floor—the following unusual specialties:

Fine Box Couches, covered in Chintz of newest patterns, at $11.75 each; value $18.00.

Awnings for Country Houses, from heavy double faced duck, galvanized frames, size 3x6 feet, at $2.75 each complete.

Fine Holland Shades, Linen Fringe, Hartshorn rollers, size 3x6 feet, made and put up, at 50 cents per window.

Furniture Slip Covers, from Cretonne or Dimity, made in best manner, fit guaranteed, per suite of 5 to 7 pieces, $8.25 complete.

Odd lots of Lace and Muslin Curtains, single pairs heavy curtains, drapery stuffs etc; all desirable for Country Houses at one half former prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

GEN. MORGAN'S IDEA OF SUNDAY

All Government Can Do, He Says, Is to Protect Its People in Their Own Observance of It.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., June 23.—Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, who was introduced as "of this country," delivered a patriotic address in the Auditorium at Prohibition Park this afternoon. His subject was "Building a Nation."

"I believe," said Gen. Morgan, among other things, "that this nation will surpass in population, civilization, and wealth any that the world has ever known.

"There are four great processes in operation to bring about this result," he said. "The first is civilization. This process was begun by the Pilgrims, and the work done by them had been repeated through the years since their landing at Plymouth by the pioneers and found its latest example in the opening of new territory in the West. Roger Williams the speaker thought to be the greatest of these early civilizers, and it was he who in teaching the principle of the separatation of Church and State had laid the foundation for this great State, and that principle was spreading to other nations.

"The second of the processes is the great crises through which the Nation has passed, and which had shown the necessity of union and the dependence of one State upon the other. The wars of the Revolution and Rebellion had been instruments to this end. Another of the processes is the Americanization of the people who came to this Nation from every part of the world. America stands," the speaker said, "more fully than any other nation for liberty under law. Under its flag there is absolute freedom of speech, thought, worship, and of the press. The one agency which is most competent to bring about the Americanization of the foreigners who came here with widely divergent habits and views is the public schools.

"The last of the processes is Christianization. The foundations of this Nation," Gen. Morgan said, "rested upon Christianity. He did not believe that the Nation could continue to prosper unless its people believed in God. It has been said that when a nation had no earthly ruler it must have a Heavenly ruler.

"We hear a great deal about reforms," he continued, "but for reforms to be successful they must rest upon God. The great battle which Dr. Parkhurst has been waging in New-York is but a struggle of the Commandments for recognition in politics."

It is the practice at Prohibition Park to give the audience opportunity to question the speakers upon the subjects of their addresses. Among the questions asked of Gen. Morgan was whether the National Government, recognizing the Sabbath, or the observance of one day of the seven as such, should not enforce its observance and teach foreigners that they must not make all the seven days alike. Gen. Morgan replied that he was a question of liberty of the conscience. As all people now believed in the separation of the Church and the State all the Government could do was to protect its people in such quiet and unmolested observance of the day as they believed to be proper.

The questioner, the Rev. Dr. Boole, insisted upon a more direct reply, and asked if the running of boats to Coney Island should not be stopped by the Government. Gen. Morgan replied that it would be very difficult for a policeman to decide, when one boat was starting for Coney Island and the other to Prohibition Park, which one it was his duty to stop.

THOUGHT LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

Charles F. Van Wagenen Killed Himself After Reading a Pessimistic Book.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., June 23.—Charles F. Van Wagenen, forty-one years old, a prominent New-York business man, committed suicide at his residence, in this village, some time yesterday morning. The family, which consisted of Mr. Van Wagenen and his wife, had been absent from this place for some time, and their residence was to let. Late yesterday afternoon the man who has charge of the house took a party there to show the premises and discovered the dead body reclining on a bed in one of the rooms, with a revolver beside it, with which the suicide had shot himself through the heart. The cause of the suicide is a mystery. Near the bed on which the body lay was found a book entitled "Is Life Worth the Living?" Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon has taken charge of the case and will hold an inquest. The dead man, it is said, was wealthy.

Iguana Lizards at the Zoo.

From The London Daily News.

Two very fine examples of the Iguana lizards have just been placed in the reptile house at the Zoological Gardens. It is a beast that is not unknown there, but never within recent times at any rate, have two such beauties been on view. They cannot be far short of five feet in total length; this, of course, includes the tail, which is a rather serious matter in lizard physiognomy. The attitude and fringe of spines along the back will recall the "restorations" of the Iguanodon at the Crystal Palace; these, though impressive, are inaccurate, for the Iguanodon never had the slightest kinship with its semi-namesake. The Iguanas at the "Zoo" show a habit which the Iguana shares with many lizards, and not only with the cameleon; that is, the habit of changing its color; most lizards are Vicars of Bray to this extent. Gastronomically the Iguana is interesting, since its flesh has the reputation of being similar to, but better than, that of a tender chicken. It is a pleasing variety from the veal with which travelers who eat strange beasts are, according to their accounts, regaled upon.

Funeral of Michael F. Claven.

LONG ISLAND, L. I., June 23.—The funeral of Michael F. Claven, the political leader of this city, who died on Thursday at his Summer cottage at Brentwood, took place this afternoon in the church in Calvary Cemetery. Over 500 persons attended the services. The Jefferson Club and the Democratic City General Committee were represented by delegations numbering 200. There were 94 carriages in the funeral cortège, four of them being filled with floral offerings. The pall bearers were Mayor Horatio S. Sanford, Assemblyman John P. Madden, City Clerk Matthew J. Goldner, President of the Common Council Benjamin Wingrove, and John F. Clancy.

Mr. Claven, besides being leader of the Jeffersonian Democracy, was President of the General Improvement Commission.

HERRING'S Champion SAFES ALWAYS RELIABLE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE MANY RECENT TESTIMONIALS ENDORSING THE FIRE-PROOF QUALITIES OF THE HERRING CHAMPION SAFES:

LINDHURST, L. I., June 10, 1895.
"We opened our Herring Champion Safe after the fire which destroyed our entire plant June 2. Safe was in ruins 48 hours. We found the contents intact."
VULCAN MFG. CO.,
W. C. Abbott, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1895.
"We have just opened and removed the contents of the large Herring Safe which went down with our building on the night of April 30. Safe has been under the ruins until this date. We found contents of safe in splendid order and are entirely satisfied."
J. H. MOHLMAN CO.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 23, 1895.
"Our large Herring Safe was in hottest part of the fire; contents came out in first-class order. Safe had a splendid test and stood it splendidly."
MARSHALL MASON.
Director, St. Albans Gas-light Co.
"This Safe was red hot three hours and the books were saved."
A. M. MASON, Supt.

ANOTHER:
ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 23, 1895.
"My safe went through a pretty hot siege on May 19. Contents preserved in elegant order."
J. SHEEHY.

HERRING SAFE WORKS,
FRANK O. HERRING, Manager.
The Only Authorized Manufacturers of HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES,
Bank Safes and Vaults.
Salesroom, 365 Broadway, New-York.

REV. F. M. GOODCHILD IN CHARGE

First Sermon as Pastor of Central Baptist Church—Asks Help Among Non-Churchgoers.

The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, who has succeded the Rev. Walter M. Walker as the pastor of the Central Baptist Church in West Forty-second Street, began his pastoral duties yesterday morning by conducting the services and preaching.

There was a large congregation present. The church was decorated with plants and cut flowers. On the front of the gallery, just over the sanctuary, was a large oval of greens with the word "Welcome" in letters made of red carnations.

Mr. Goodchild took for his text the words: "Thy kingdom come." He said in part:

"I don't know of any text more appropriate for a pastor's first sermon than these, 'Thy kingdom come.'

"The dream of an empire as broad as the world has filled men's minds from the earliest days. Caesar, Napoleon, Alexander, and others dreamed and fought for such an empire. They never succeeded in realizing their dreams of this one vast empire. 'They failed; theirs were but the efforts of men.

"In God's kingdom there will be realized such an empire. He has promised it, and we pray for 'Thy kingdom come.' These words are full of promise and good cheer. They look toward the time when God will establish His throne."

After dwelling upon the struggles of the early Christians, who also prayed for "Thy kingdom come," Mr. Goodchild said:

"God calls the people in the pews to preach and to testify to His gospel, as well as the man in the pulpit. More persons can be saved by those in the pews than by the one in the pulpit, if they will only put forth their best efforts. There are 1,200,000 persons in this city who are not churchgoers. There is a field for labor for God's kingdom."

There will be a "recognition service" held this evening at the Central Baptist Church, and a reception given to Mr. and Mrs. Goodchild by the Baptist ministers of this city and the members of Mr. Goodchild's church.

The hand of fellowship on behalf of New-York Baptist pastors will be extended by the Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley. Other prominent divines will speak and a fine musical programme will be given.

DR. MOORE ON HUMAN ILLS.

He Would Destroy the Sources from Which They Spring.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Moore of London, England, preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Disciples, Fifty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Dr. Moore is very well known throughout England, having served as minister of the West London Tabernacle, Kensington, for ten years. He is now devoting himself entirely to literature, and during the past fourteen years has occupied the editor's chair of The Christian Commonwealth, a journal devoted to Church interests generally.

Dr. Moore arrived in America two months ago, since which time he has been touring the country. He has preached to large audiences in all of the larger cities of Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, and West Virginia.

His personality is impressive. He is tall, broad-shouldered, strong-featured and patriarchal in appearance, wearing a long white beard and heavy, shaggy eyebrows. His delivery is pleasing and effective, and his manner convincing.

He chose for his text yesterday the sixth verse of the fifty-fifth chapter of Psalms, beginning, "Oh, that I had the wings of a dove."

"The psalmist is trying to escape from the common lot of man—misery," said Dr. Moore, "and he prays for the wings of a dove that he may soar above the earthly ills and troubles which the flesh is heir to.

"All men try to escape misery in various ways. The most usual are through drink, by which they hope to deaden the senses, and by suicide as an ultimate.

"Suicides are increasing at an alarming extent, but this fact shows the necessity of some remeay for the troubles which cause the act.

"This can be done, first, by removing the source by an earnest and active reform in the social, political, and moral evils of the day; second, by so crippling the evils which cannot be entirely eradicated that they may do us no harm, and third, by teaching the people to bear with those evils which still remain and which fall to man as humanity's inheritance."

Dr. Moore preached in the evening on "Our Religious Needs."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR MIDSUMMER DAYS.

Never mind the weather man! It is always temperate where these are! Colonial hall settles and chairs in oak and mahogany—springs and upholstery could not be easier if loose cushions were added. Parlor chairs and window seats; made of palm stalks, rattan, and palm leaf fibre—raffia, light, airy—the quintessence of coolness. Lounging couches and chairs, rug and leather covered; Oriental in looks and luxuriousness.

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NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

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Every man likes to look prosperous while he is on his Summer vacation. It's human nature.

We can do the trick for you.

We may not be able to make you look quite as smart as the fellow who patronizes a swell tailor, (the "Bargain Clothier" is the only one we know of who sells ready-made clothes which are equal to the best custom-made,) but the "other fellow" will have to look, not twice, but a dozen times to tell that your clothes didn't come from the same fountain head.

Russian and Austrian Crash Suits $8 and $10.
White Serge and Flannel Suits $11 to $17.
Tan Shoes $4 and $5.
Straw Hat—Proper Style—$3.
Negligee Shirts $1 to $3.50.
Belts 50c. to $4.
Duck Trousers—all sizes—$1 to $4.50.
Black and Blue Serge Suits $13 to $25.
Wash Ties (Good Enough) 15c.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

We have just purchased from an upholstery firm, who are closing out their business, the entire balance of stock, consisting of LACE CURTAINS, (Brussels, Irish Points, Tambours, Nottinghams,) RUGS, (foreign and domestic,) and BRIC-A-BRAC, (Shaving Stands, Smoking Sets, Tea Tables, Work Tables, Desks, Pedestals, Umbrella Stands, Chiffoniers, etc.,) which we offer at

1-2 Value.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Alphonse Daudet and the Academy.

From The London Daily News.

In the Echo de Paris, "Caliban," (M. Bergerat,) in an open letter to his intimate friend, M. Daudet, urges him in a mock serious tone to make his peace with the Academy. The public does not understand much about an author's merits, but respects him more if he belongs to the Academy. "Belonging to the Academy," says Caliban ironically, "is particularly necessary if one wishes to keep one's name before posterity." M. Daudet's reply is given in the same paper, as follows: "Friend Caliban—A French writer of tales and novels, my masters are Balzac, Stendhal, George Sand, Gérard de Nerval, Théophile Gauthier, Gustave Flaubert, and the Goncourts. Not one of them belonged to the Academy. Why should I? Think again of Michelet, Philarète Chasles, Edgar Quinet, Paul de Saint Victor, and so many good writers of this time who are not Academicians! How does this hinder our admiration? Let us say that during our lifetime the green palms (of the Academician's uniform) tickle our vanity. But when the end has come, when our books alone remain to speak for us, the seal of the Academy counts for very little. This is why, instead of saying with Caliban, 'One must belong to it,' I continue to think more strongly than ever that the 'to be or not to be' of it, is six of one and half a dozen of another. The up, whether inside or out, is to write good books."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Bijou to Lease.—The Bijou Theatre, which Canary & Lederer left to take possession of the Casino, is again to lease, J. Wesley Rosenquest having been dispossessed for failure to fulfill the terms of his contract. The rent of the house is said to be very high for a theatre with so few of the modern improvements. Its location, however, on Broadway is one of the best in the city, and, with the proper entertainments and a company not too expensive, the house should be a good one to manage. St. James's Hall—the old Herrmann's Theatre—is also for lease. This places two Broadway theatres in the market for next season, something that has not occurred before for a long time. St. James's Hall, however, has always been an unfortunate house, and every manager who has touched it has lost money there.

—A Change in Minstrelsy.—Manager John Carncross of Philadelphia, who has managed a minstrel show in that city for years, has bowed to the inevitable. Last season's business convinced him that the time for pure minstrelsy had passed, and he proposes to introduce an innovation to his opera house next Fall. He will open his performances with a first-part minstrel show, and follow this with a high-class vaudeville. "The bottom has dropped out of minstrelsy," Mr. Carncross says. "The minstrel ranks are being decimated, and the variety stage is being overrun. So hereafter our minstrel entertainment will be very short and very good, and the vaudeville show that follows will enlist feminine voices, to help make it popular."

—Papinta in the South.—Papinta, the graceful mirror dancer, began an engagement last week in the Glendale Park, Nashville, Tenn., where sho is under contract for a two months' season. The park offers one of the largest and most attractive exhibitions in the entire South, and Papinta has rehearsed a number of new dances which she will offer there for the first time, and she has had a number of beautiful costumes sent her from Paris, which she will exhibit there first. On the conclusion of this engagement Papinta will sail for Europe, where she will spend a few weeks before opening in this city next Fall.

—Billee Barlow Coming.—Billee Barlow, the British burlesquer and music-hall favorite, who has been absent from this country for several years, will return under a special engagement to Manager F. F. Proctor which is to begin Sept. 2. During Mr. Proctor's long tour of Europe, he made many contracts with vaudeville artists, which are being gradually announced. He has artists enough under engagements to keep his two theatres in this city open all next season, and he is still making new engagements.

—For the Madison Square Roof.—During the present week Miss Nina Martino and Miss Margaret Frazer, both members of the "A Gaiety Girl" company, which closed its season in Chicago Saturday night, will appear on the Madison Square Roof Garden. Miss Martino played the French maid in "A Gaiety Girl," and Miss Frazer was the dancer. This will be their last appearance in this country, as both will sail for London immediately on the close of this engagement.

—Mark Twain to Tour the World.—Mark Twain, the humorist, is to make a lecture tour of the world occupying over ten months in its progress. The tour will begin in Cleveland, Ohio, July 15, and will take in all the principal cities to the Pacific coast. The humorist will sail for Australia Aug. 16, stopping at Honolulu, where he will speak while the steamer waits. He will visit New-Zealand, Bombay, and South Africa, the tour ending in London May 29, 1896.

—Olga Nethersole's Tour.—Olga Nethersole's season in London has just closed with the run of "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." Her provincial tour in England will begin early in August, and she will play "Camille," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Frou-Fr

Monday
June 24-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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AN EMPRESS IN DISTRESS

William's Wife Suffers with Neuralgia at Kiel.

SHE BEARS THE PAIN HEROICALLY

No One Who Saw Her at the Grand Ball Would Have Inferred from Her Appearance that She Was Ill.

BERLIN, June 23.—The illness of the Empress last week was caused by an attack of neuralgia, to which affliction she is at all times subject upon the slightest change in the weather or indulgence in the least excitement. As her Majesty was about starting for Hamburg, a furious attack of neuralgia set in, and, consequently, she was prevented from going there. Her physician advised her to abandon the idea of going to Kiel, but a slight abatement of her pains, combined with her eager desire to see the fêtes, led her to make the venture. The imperial circle at the Admiralty ball saw a recurrence of her sufferings, and saw them borne smilingly, but the Emperor on Friday insisted upon her withdrawal from the remaining festivities, and her retirement into absolute privacy. After taking a short rest at Kiel Castle, her Majesty will return to Potsdam.

The officials, especially the high officers of the Police Department, are congratulating themselves upon the fact that the presumed Anarchist plot to spoil the fêtes by the commission of outrages was baffled. According to current report, the Anarchists had arranged for a grand coup at the outset of the proceedings by blowing up the artificial island in the Alster River. Anonymous letters were received by the Berlin officials, warning them that such an attempt was contemplated, and would be made if the most rigorous precautions were not taken.

Small importance was attached to these menaces at first, but repeated inexplicable accidents to the electric wires which were laid to illuminate the island caused the authorities to believe that there was some foundation for the reports, and to resort to extreme precautionary measures. Boats were forbidden to approach the island, and the police patrolled the river in steam launches night and day, and the same precautions were taken at Kiel. The consequence was that if there really was any serious intention to commit outrages, the plan was frustrated. Nobody who was not known succeeded in getting anywhere near any of the royalties present, nor did they get very close to the scenes of the various ceremonies.

The Berlin and other German newspapers are unceasing in their laudatory references to the fêtes and their praises of those who made them so completely successful. Some of these journals, however, cannot resist the temptation to attribute the Government's desire to carry them out to success so complete to ulterior motives. The Freisinnig papers declare that the Government designed the fêtes upon so magnificent a scale in order that it might use the popular sentiment thus created in the interest of getting the Reichstag to assert to a proposal for a considerable increase of the navy.

"Doubtless," says Herr Richter's organ, "if the Reichstag was sitting now, the effervescence of national feeling might be the Government's opportunity to obtain a large naval credit, but before the Chamber will meet again a just estimate of the value of the canal to Germany will control the discussions and decisions of the Reichstag."

Discussing the commercial uses of the canal, the industrial press concurs with the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the German Nautical Association, at which the leading German ports were represented. These resolutions declared that advantages could only be secured in the event that the dues assessed made the passage of the canal more profitable than the voyage around the Skaw.

Most shipowners agree that the tolls, including pilotage dues, ought not to exceed 30 pfennigs per registered ton, instead of the present tariff. The Government does not expect any great influx of traffic immediately, and, in view of the necessity of testing the trading capacity of the canal, does not desire any sudden inrush of shipping. Before long, however, when traders have learned the advantages of the canal, and the Government feels that the waterway is secure, lower charges will induce traders to avail themselves of the immense benefits of the new route.

The Russo-French convention, which the Paris newspapers allege has been concluded, is said to agree that, if Germany should attack France, Russia would send 500,000 men at once to the German frontier. On the other hand, if Austria or Germany should attack Russia, France would intervene in a similar manner. The reports of the conclusion of such an agreement, however, are received here with incredulity. The Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, in an article commenting on the reports, repeats Prince Bismarck's saying that Russia is only flirting with France, and that no serious alliance between the two countries is contemplated. Limited references to the alleged agreement are also made in the semi-official press, which admits that an entente exists, but contends that there has been no formal Russo-French convention.

The Cabinet crisis in England and the formation of a new Ministry in Vienna are factors which hold the Emperor to a policy of suspense. The Berlin Government expects and hopes for Lord Salisbury's return to power, which would restore the practical adhesion of England to the Triple Alliance. In regard to the Austrian Ministry, the German Clerical leaders are of the opinion that it will not last more than three months, an opinion which finds almost general assent. Count Kielmansegg has a good official record, and has displayed marked ability in the administration of the office of Governor of lower Austria. He has carried his schemes of Austrian unification to Vienna, but the Austro-Hungarian Clericals will not long endure a Calvanist Premier for Austria concurrently with a Lutheran Premier for Hungary.

Count Kielmansegg is also strongly opposed to anti-Semitism, and is, generally speaking, a Moderate. It is understood that it is the intention of Emperor Francis Joseph to dissolve the Reichsrath in September and then try to obtain a permanent Cabinet.

A statue in honor of the memory of the late Dr. Windthorst, the Clerical leader in the Reichstag, is to be erected in Meppen. A large sum of money for its erection has been raised by popular subscription throughout Hanover. The inaugural ceremonies will take place on July 16, upon which occasion there will be a great Centrist demonstration.

In the course of some building excavations in Stade, Hanover, yesterday, the workmen unearthed the corpse of a warrior of the period of Charlemagne. The body, which is in a marvelous state of preservation, is that of a young and vigorous man, upward of six feet in height, with blonde hair. It was partly covered by bronze armor. Antiquarians pronounce it a perfect specimen of a soldier of A. D. 789. They ascribe its remarkable preservation to the tanning qualities of the earth.

The Disconto Gesellschaft is about to issue 10,000,000 marks of shares in the Brazil Bank.

The dubious position into which the Russo-Chinese loan has fallen causes a great deal of gratification on the Boerse here. In Paris it was reported that the loan would be issued on June 27, but this report has since been denied. This hitch will retard the issue and prevent the public from rushing to take it up.

Despite the extreme heat and the attractions at Kiel during the week, the Berlin theatres have done good business. The Schiller Theater has revived Benedix's "Hochzeitsreise" with great success, and the Berliner Theater is running Anzengruber's' "Der Kreuzelschreiber." The latter theatre will close at the end of the month and reopen the season under Director Prasch, with a company including Herr Ludwig Barnay, Dr. Max Pohl, and Frau Sommerstoff.

The neglect of the French fleet to illuminate on Friday night, although the Russian vessels were lighted up, led to a great deal of adverse criticism, and Admiral Ménard has consequently been moved to make an explanation of the circumstances to members of the press. The Admiral's explanation, in effect, is that he did not expect to be called upon to take part in such a demonstration, and had no orders from his Government to do so. The excuse the Admiral offers has not had the effect of removing the bad impression created by what is generally regarded as a flagrant breach of etiquette.

In a scathing article in to-day's issue of the Vorwaerts, (Socialist,) that paper scores the German journalists for their obsequious attitude toward Herr von Koeller, Minister of the Interior, who had charge of the press arrangements at Hamburg and Kiel. "It was a pitiful sight," the Vorwaerts says, "to see members of the German press cringing before a man who from his Ministerial chair had declared that he had nothing but contempt for them, and that 90 per cent. of their statements were lies." After referring to the fact that the newspaper representatives were debarred from attending the banquets at Hamburg and Holtenau, and compelled to take their reports of these affairs from Herr von Koeller's agents, the Vorwaerts adds:

No paper had one word of protest against this degradation of the German press. These functions were doubtless more brilliant fetes than even the imagination of the Byzantines could invent to get a smile out of their lord and master. The trick of the formation of the Alster Island was only fit for theatrical managers to indulge in.

A number of the newspapers allude to the drinking bouts, which, they allege, took place on board the press steamer, declaring that each member of the press received an order book good for fifty bottles of champagne or other wine. "How this wine was used," writes Dr. Oppenheimer in the Lokal Anzeiger, "is shown by this incident: At 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the noisy crowd who were swilling champagne became so boisterous that I fled to the deck to escape from the disreputable scene."

The Hamburger Nachrichten says that, despite the assurances of the official press to the contrary, the Kaiser is really much irritated at the offensive reticence of the French officers toward his own and the German officers' invitations. The Frenchmen showed plainly that their participation in the Kiel celebration was an enforced act, and that France is still awaiting a fit moment to attack Germany.

The Emperor will open personally the new Supreme Court at Leipsic Oct. 26.

TO BUILD A GREAT SKATING RINK

Fashionable New-Yorkers Will Have Next Winter an Incomparable Artificial Ice Surface.

Fashionable New-Yorkers—and other New-Yorkers as well—will have next Winter a new and unrivaled opportunity to indulge in skating and the other Winter sports. A project has just been arranged, and a corporation organized, to build an enormous skating rink, floored with the largest surface of artificial ice to be found in the world. The building is to be situated on a plot of ground in the neighborhood of the Western Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street. It will represent an investment of about $300,000, the money for which has been furnished principally by members of the St. Nicholas Skating Club.

Among these are some of the wealthiest and most fashionable people in this city, including Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Robert Goelet, Oliver G. Jennings, Charles T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Bradish J. Carroll, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., the Count de Castellane, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Col. Fred D. Grant, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, A. W. S. Cochrane, W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, Gerard Beekman Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. David Dows, Jr., James R. Sheffield, N. Thayer Robb, James Graham Stokes, W. Percy Knapp, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Hermann Oelrichs, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, J. P. Kernochan, L. L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, George De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Miss Duer, J. V. Lansing Pruyn, Henry W. Slocum, W. B. Bristow, P. G. Thebaud, G. S. Brewster, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, J. Sanford Barnes, Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Taylor, and Grenville B. Winthrop.

All of those named are said to be either directly or indirectly interested in the establishment of the rink, and the financing of the scheme, it is said, is not by any means confined to the male sex. It is understood that the St. Nicholas Skating Club members are behind the project, but the exact list of stockholders is not made public.

Many of the people named, with a large number of others scarcely less well known, have for some years composed the St. Nicholas Skating Club, which has had an open-air rink of a somewhat primitive character in a vacant lot in Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets. The plot secured for the new rink is a short distance above Fifty-ninth Street, near the Boulevard. Plans for an elaborate building have already been drawn by a well-known architect, and ground for the structure will be broken about July 1. The building will be 225 feet long, 100 feet wide, and about 75 feet high, built of ornamental brick and stone with steel framework, and surmounted by a semi-cylindrical roof of steel and glass, allowing for perfect light and ventilation. The skating floor will contain a surface of 16,000 square feet of ice, making it considerably larger than any other artificial ice skating rink in the world.

Surrounding the skating floor will be galleries for spectators and seats in which the skaters may rest, these being separated from the main floor by a promenade ten feet wide, similar to that in use at the annual horse show at the Madison Square Garden. The front of the building will be occupied by the offices and cloakrooms, while in the rear it is planned to have commodious clubrooms for members of the St. Nicholas Club, as well as dressing and locker rooms for the use of members and the general public. A grillroom and restaurant will also be open to the skaters and spectators, where luncheons and suppers will be served, it is promised, in a well-appointed manner.

GOOD NEWS FOR ARMY RECRUITS

They Will No Longer Wait for the First Pay Day to Secure Necessaries.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The army recruit is no longer to be a victim of departmental red tape. Secretary Lamont has decided that he is entitled to the means of comfortable and decent living accorded the common soldier. Hitherto a man who enlisted in the army must wait until his first month's pay had accumulated before he could buy toilet necessities, such as towels, comb, and soap. Most recruits are without sufficient means to supply themselves with these articles, for oftentimes the army is the last resort of the impecunious young man.

It is now ordered that recruits be furnished with a hand basin, a piece of soap, a tooth brush, two towels, a comb, a hair brush, a shoe brush, and a box of blacking, and the cost price of these articles is to be charged against his pay and deducted at the first muster. The Government will lose a small value of these articles if the recruit deserts, of course, but this is so rare that the risk is insignificant compared with the greater comfort which would be accorded the newly enlisted soldier. The recruit who was unable to purchase these articles in the past has been forced to use such odds and ends as he could pick up, the most lucky being thankful for pieces of abandoned tent cloth in lieu of towels, and a broken comb where a better article was impossible.

It is surprising that the comfort of the recruit has been so long neglected. It is due entirely to the red tape of the accounting officers, who insisted that values should be shown for expenditures, no matter what discomfort or indecency paid for the adherence to absurd regulations.

Came on La Champagne.

La Champagne, arriving yesterday from Havre, had among her saloon passengers Mrs. Astor Brested, Dr. G. Baudry, E. Beaufort, E. T. Dickinson, Miss Christiane Fougère, St. George Foehtig, Mrs. Sarah Gauthier, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Harris, Godfrey Morse, P. G. Peabody, and Herbert Radcliffe.

COL. FELLOWS EXPLAINS

Gives a Reason for Much of the Crime That Exists in This City.

OVERCROWDED PRISONS AN EVIL

Human Fallibility Held Responsible for Many Things, Including the Disappearance of Papers in His Office.

District Attorney Fellows has his own ideas as to the causes of delay in trying criminals, why the prisons are overcrowded, and why some important papers cannot be found in the District Attorney's office.

In reply to the question, "What about the overcrowding of the Tombs?" Col. Fellows said:

"It is barbarous—an outrage for a great city of this civilization. The town has outgrown her facilities. There are crimes and conspiracies hatched in the Tombs. When two criminals are kept in constant communication with each other for weeks there must be results, and you can't expect to have good ones. This condition of things promotes crime, and thus New-York is responsible for much of her own disaster. Her slothfulness must react upon herself.

"Look here! [showing a schedule:] there are thirteen cases for trial in one day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. What do you expect of us? Some of us have the habit of eating sometimes, and sometimes sleeping. What do you want? Teach us the faculty of living without either food or sleep, that we may continue to try cases like clockwork, and you will find things no better than they are now—unless the facilities are improved. No more can be done than is being done under these conditions.

"Give us more courts, or else more space in which to keep people who are awaiting trial.

"If you do the latter and not the former people must be satisfied to wait until cases can be brought on. They must then be satisfied that while they are waiting the prisoner is kept under good auspices. All that can be done under the present condition is being done."

"If the papers that are gone are lost, who is responsible?" he was asked.

"I don't know. These papers are in the hands of court officers as well as in the hands of the District Attorney. These may be lost in transmission—how can the point of failure be established?"

"Then why have you dismissed —"

"I have dismissed certain gentlemen not because I am by any means confident that the fault is theirs; I have done so because discipline must be maintained. When a General loses a battle he is aspersed and is expected to do something, is he not?"

"How about the limit of time that one under indictment should be expected to wait before being confronted by his accusers, Col. Fellows?"

"As long as he must. He will always be tried as quickly as the facilities provided by the city for doing it will admit of. In the hot Summer we must try the criminal cases in preference to bail cases. This must be done to relieve the prison, of course."

"It has been stated, Col. Fellows, that your Assistant District Attorneys have the habit of selecting from the calender cases the trial of which can serve the purpose of their own personal ambitions; that there is a continual grab in the office on the part of the Assistant District Attorneys for the cases of most public importance; that these cases are brought on regardless of their place in the calendar. How about these things?"

"They are not true. It is a matter of discretion on the part of the District Attorney as to what cases shall be tried and when certain cases are brought on, because it is for the public good and safety that they should be immediately disposed of. Those of this office are gentlemen."

"Should not these things be carefully explained, then, to an ignorant public that feels dissatisfaction?"

"Some people do not care to understand. There is little to explain. Things speak for themselves. If any one cares to understand the conditions, he need only apply a little ordinary intelligence and he will understand easily enough.

"Some of the newspapers have been very reasonable in this matter. Others would object to me under any circumstances—though I were an angel with a halo."

"Indeed, there are those of the newspapers which would probably not admit that as even a supposititious case, but I am not in any way responsible for all that. It is of no importance. I am a man old enough and experienced enough not to feel any great distress concerning an adverse attitude on the part of a newspaper. I accept this with as much composure as my age and experience enable."

"About the crowding?"

"Soon we shall have four instead of three parts of the Sessions. This will probably relieve things to the extent of 1,800 or 2,000 a year, but that is not enough."

"Now, again, about the papers?"

"Well, a newspaper office is fairly well organized, is it not? It organizes itself as carefully as possible for its own convenience and advantage. Yet I suppose it is not an unprecedented thing that a manuscript or a bit of copy has been mislaid. It is not probable that the employes have mislaid it in order to cause themselves a great deal of trouble. Well, those things are known to happen outside of newspaper offices—owing to human fallibility."

RAILWAY CONGRESS IN LONDON

Delegates from All Parts of the World Will Be Received by the Queen.

On Wednesday of this week the international railway congress in London will be formally opened by the Prince of Wales. The sessions will be held in the Imperial Institute. On the evening of the first day there will be a reception at the Foreign Office by the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., President of the Board of Trade.

For five weeks there will be a series of meetings and excursions to various points of interest in Great Britain. A banquet will be given by the Railway Companies' Association in the Imperial Institute on Tuesday evening, July 2, and on the following Wednesday and Thursday there will be meetings and excursions. A second banquet, given by the Railway Companies' Association, will occur on Thursday night. On Friday and Saturday there will be meetings, and Saturday afternoon there will be a reception by the Queen at Windsor Castle. To this the Queen has invited all the delegates. On Monday, July 8, there will be further meetings, and in the evening a banquet given by the Railway Companies' Association at Crystal Palace. Tuesday, the 9th, there will be other meetings, and the closing ceremony will take place that afternoon. On Wednesday, the 10th, excursions will start for Scotland and other parts of the United Kingdom. Besides the receptions and banquets here announced the city companies in London have invited a number of delegates to dine on various days.

Fifteen American railroad companies are now members of the congress, and the number of delegates from this country will probably exceed a score.

MUNICIPAL INCOME AND MORALITY

What Little Rock's Mayor Says About Closing Gambling Houses.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 23.—A petition signed by the citizens was presented to Mayor Woodson to-day asking that the law against gambling be enforced.

The Mayor replied, saying if they would give in proper assessments of their property, whereby sufficient revenue could be realized to support the City Government, he would close every gambling house in the city, and not before.

An effort will be made to have the Mayor indicted for not enforcing the gambling ordinance.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION IN COLONIE

A Lively Time Expected in the Effort to Elect a Board of Supervisors for the Newly-Made Town.

ALBANY, June 23.—The new town of Colonie, erected out of a part of the town of Watervliet, will elect its first officers to-morrow, and an exceedingly lively time is looked forward to. The law was pushed through the Legislature by the Republicans, who hope by it to eventually gain an additional member in the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors as now constituted is Republican, as a result of the tidal wave of two years ago.

The law erecting the new town appointed three Commissioners to call the first election, and arrange for holding it. This commission called the election for to-morrow, and the place for holding it is in the Town House, Latham's Corners. The polls will open at sunrise, 4:30 o'clock, and close at 5 o'clock in the evening. There have been constant rumors of trouble, and everybody in the town anticipates a lively time at least. The worst element feared is that which will be brought in from the old Eleventh District of Watervliet, with the sole purpose of causing disturbance. Sheriff Thayer has arranged to have a posse on the ground throughout the day, and Chief Collopy of West Troy intends, it is said to-night, to take his uniformed police to the scene.

For some reason the Republicans were afraid to place a straight ticket in the field, and named what is called a union ticket. This is headed by ex-Senator Lorenzo D. Collins, who has always been a Republican, for Supervisor. The Democrats nominated a ticket composed wholly of party men, and headed by William E. Lothridge for Supervisor. The voting population in Colonie is 1,600. The new blanket ballot will be used.

BARNES AND ANTI-BARNE

ALBANY COUNTY REPUBLICANS ARE QUARRELING OVER PATRONAGE.

One Plum That Still Hangs High—Politicians Who Want to be Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

ALBANY, June 23.—Queer complications exist in the ranks of both of the political parties in this county. The Administration Democrats offered to take back to the fold the renegade faction which went in with the Republicans two years ago and elected Albany's reform Mayor, Oren E. Wilson; a Republican Board of Supervisors, and Republicans to county offices. But the deserters tried to force the condition that they be given one-third representation in the General Committee and one-third of whatever patronage there might be. This was rejected by the regular organization, which held that they must come back into the fold as individuals and take their chances with the men who had stood loyal to their party. The New Democracy, as the deserters style themselves, concluded to maintain its organization and to continue the fight against its old colleagues, and help the Republicans.

The factional fight among the Republicans has assumed a ludicrous aspect. The Sleicher-Austin faction, which was laid out by the Barnes faction last Fall, won over Albany County's District Attorney, Eugene Burlingame. Thus equipped, this faction succeeded in defeating certain measures which were before the Legislature, the most important proposing a reorganization of the police force. Mayor Wilson and Mr. Burlingame succeeded in keeping this bill in the Senate committee to which it was consigned.

The Barnes party had one county office holder—James D. Walsh—who is County Clerk. The District Attorney, the County Clerk, and one person selected by the Board of Supervisors, formerly constituted the Albany Penitentiary Commission. The patronage of the penitentiary is considered a good plum. The present Superintendent—James McIntyre—turned into the County Treasury from its earnings in half a dozen years over $100,000.

A bill was put through the Legislature giving the President of the Board of Supervisors absolute power to select the citizen member of the Penitentiary Commission. The President of the Board of Supervisors—Darius Rundell—although a Republican, was anti-Barnes, so he had to be retired. The county law provides that the Board of Supervisors meet the second Tuesday in May to elect officers. Under the new Constitution there was no election for Supervisors this Spring, the matter being thrown over until Fall.

Nevertheless, the board was assembled in the bi-annual session and officers chosen, James H. Blessing, a thorough Barnes man, being elected President. Mr. Blessing selected as the citizen member of the Penitentiary Commission Edward L. Barckley of Knox. This was two weeks ago, but no selection of a new Superintendent of the Penitentiary had been made yet. It was thought then that there would not be any delay when Mr. Barnes had two of the three Commissioners.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee recommended a Barnes man, Assemblyman James Keenholts, for the position. There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed even among the Barnes faction because Mr. Keenholts is yet a political gosling. Then it occurred to County Clerk Walsh that he wanted the place, and he declared that he would vote for no one else. His term as County Clerk expires this Fall, and his chances of renomination are slim. Thus, the only big plum which the Barnes men hoped to capture is held suspended in mid air.

Mayor Wilson has lately been toadying to the Barnes party. He wants a renomination. But the Barnes party has declared that it will not put up any but a straight Republican this Fall, and that it will form no coalition with the New Democracy. This leaves only the new Democracy and the anti-Barnes, or Sleicher-Austin faction Republicans to support Mr. Wilson. It is thought that this element will nominate him for Mayor. The regular Democracy is talking of running John Boyd Thacher, Albany's bi-centennial Mayor, for the office. Senator Amasa J. Parker, who believes that he should be further honored, is laying pipes for the nomination by the regulars, but from the present indications he will not succeed in his ambition.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE

The Big Tent for the Meeting Erected in Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 23.—Preparations for the second international conference of the Epworth League, to be held here this week, are complete. The immense assembly tent has been erected and the seats and platform placed in it. This big canvas was originally the property of P. T. Barnum's circus, and under it the international convention of the Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor conducted its sessions last year at Cleveland. The tent has a seating capacity of 10,000 people in the auditorium, while 1,000 singers composing the choir occupy gallery seats raised above the broad dais for the visitors of honor.

Over 100 representatives of the press will occupy seats on the platform. Distinguished Methodists from all over the United States and Canada are to be present. The feature of the four days' sessions will be sunrise prayer meeting, to be held every morning on Lookout Mountain, above the clouds. Homes have been secured for 15,000 people, the advance guards of whom are already beginning to arrive.

Fire in the Grand Union.

A guest in the Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, threw a lighted cigar end out of an upper window yesterday afternoon on an awning over the first floor windows. The awning caught fire, and, blazing up, the flames set fire to another awning over the fifth floor windows.

The servants tore down the blazing material without the Fire Department. Comparatively few of the guests knew that anything had been the matter.

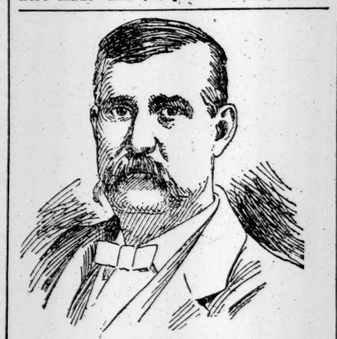
SOUND MONEY THE ISSUE

Kentucky Democrats to Assemble in Convention To-morrow.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Uncertain How the Convention Will Stand on the Silver Issue —Many Misinstructed Delegates.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—The Democratic State Convention will be called to order in this city next Tuesday. The result of its deliberations is being more anxiously waited for than has been the work of any political gathering ever before held in Kentucky. The Democrats of the State will nominate their candidates for State officers and will make a declaration on the financial question. On the nomination for Governor here made and the platform adopted de-

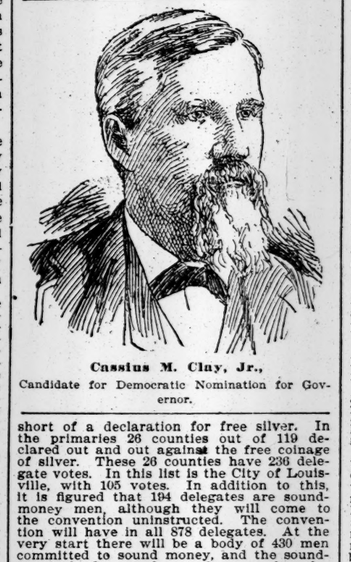


P. Wat. Hardin,
Candidate for Democratic Nomination for Governor.

pends, in the minds of many people, whether or not Kentucky shall break the solid South and align herself in the Republican column.

Slowly the Democratic majority of 50,000, which was piled up less than twenty years ago, has been going down, until in the last Gubernatorial race, three years ago, the plurality was cut to 28,081. In the last Congressional election five out of eleven districts returned Republican Congressmen, and the vote as a whole showed such a narrow margin that the Republicans enthusiastically believed that they would soon put their officials in the State House at Frankfort.

Since that election the money question has absorbed all attention and crowded all other issues to the wall. Secretary Carlisle came to Kentucky to make three sound-money speeches. These speeches were logical and convincing to thinking men. Immediately after Mr. Carlisle's speech at Covington, May 20, the adherents of free silver lost strength. But a reaction has set in, and it is possible that it may not stop



Cassius M. Clay, Jr.,
Candidate for Democratic Nomination for Governor.

short of a declaration for free silver. In the primaries 26 counties out of 119 declared out and out against the free coinage of silver. These 26 counties have 236 delegate votes. In this list is the City of Louisville, with 105 votes. In addition to this, it is figured that 194 delegates are sound-money men, although they will come to the convention uninstructed. The convention will have in all 878 delegates. At the very start there will be a body of 430 men committed to sound money, and the sound-money leaders profess to have no fear for the outcome. It is possible, however, that they may be disappointed.

The candidates for Governor are P. Wat. Hardin of Mercer County, Cassius M. Clay, Jr., of Bourbon, and M. C. Alford of Lexington. Hardin is an avowed free-silver man, and for six months he has been making his canvass on this issue. He has had the assistance of Senator J. C. S. Blackburn and Senator Stewart of Nevada to counteract the Carlisle influence.

Clay is for sound money, but he has taken the ground that this phase of the financial question is not a State issue, and has avoided it in his speeches. Alford is an avowed sound-money man, but he entered the fight in the last two weeks, and is, therefore, badly handicapped. Many of the mountain voters do not even know that he is a candidate. Hardin leads in the instructed vote, having 289 votes; Clay has 209, and Alford only 2.

The other candidates are: For Lieutenant

William O. Bradley,
Republican Candidate for Governor.

Governor—Oscar Turner, Jr., of Jefferson County; M. B. Brown of Christian, R. T. Tyler of Hickman.

For Secretary of State—John W. Headley of Louisville, Major H. S. Hale of Graves County, J. Stoddard Johnston of Franklin, and C. W. Metcalfe of Bell.

For Treasurer—W. H. Gardner of Hardin County, John C. Herndon of Jefferson County, R. C. Ford of Clay County, W. C. Kendall of Morgan County.

For Auditor—L. C. Norman of Frankfort.

For Attorney General—J. K. Hendrick of Frankfort.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. Porter Thompson of Owen County, John O. Hodges of Lexington, H. K. Taylor of Louisville, C. W. Fowler of Mount Sterling.

For Commissioner of Agriculture—I. B. Nall of Louisville, C. Y. Wilson of Metcalfe County, D. S. Trumbo of Bath County.

For Register of the Land Office—G. B. Swango of Wolfe County, J. J. Glenn of Hopkins, M. F. Brinkley of Rockcastle, Frank Harrison of Carroll, and A. P. McCoy of Greenup.

A complication in the State fight is the fact that the Legislature is to be elected this Fall, and it will have to choose a United States Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn. The candidates are Blackburn, to succeed himself; ex-Gov. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Gov. John Young Brown, and Congressman James B. McCreary. Blackburn is a rabid free-silverite, Buckner is for sound money, McCreary has straddled, and Brown is for a gold standard.

The Republicans profess to see a splendid chance for victory. They have nominated a strong ticket on a sound-money platform, as follows: For Governor—W. O. Bradley of Garrard County; Lieutenant Governor—W. J. Worthington of Greenup; Auditor—Samuel H. Stone of Madison; Secretary of State—Charles Finley of Whitley; Treasurer—George W. Long of Grayson; Attorney General—W. S. Taylor of Butler; Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. J. Davidson of Pulaski; Register of Land Office—C. O. Reynolds of Fayette; Commissioner of Agriculture—Lucas Moore of Marion.

If Clay is nominated and the platform has a sound-money plank, there will be Democratic success, beyond a question. If Hardin is nominated on a free-silver platform, the Republicans will probably carry the State, as Bradley on a sound-money platform will get many Democratic votes, while Hardin's free-silver strength will to a great extent be counteracted by the reform element in the party.

An element that will help Clay in the country districts is the fact that he is opposed by railroad and other big corporations.

THEY MIXED THE CHILDREN UP

A Mother Who Thought Her Daughter Dead Finds Her Alive and Well in a New-Jersey Almshouse.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—Some one up at the almshouse a month or so ago mixed up a couple of children, and now, according to the city records, a child which is really at the almshouse, well and hearty, is in the city cemetery, while one that has been buried is alive. A mother, who for weeks had mourned over the death of her child, was almost hysterical with joy yesterday when her baby was shown her, while one who had been regularly told her child was well, took the place of the other in sorrowing.

On March 1 a girl baby named Mouse and a boy baby named Slogus were admitted to the institution. The Mouse baby was taken from her mother when the latter was committed to jail, while the boy became an inmate through the action of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. On May 15 one of the inmates, or an attendant, reported to Superintendent Lynch that the girl had died. The baby was buried, and the certificate filed with the City Clerk showed that it was the Mouse baby, as did an entry on the records of the almshouse. Two days after the death of the child, at the request of Mrs. Mouse, Warden Bovet of the County Jail telephoned to the almshouse to ask how the baby was. The attendant looked at the report book, he says, found no such name and turned back to the death entry. He informed Warden Bovet of the death, and the Warden informed the prisoner. Mrs. Mouse became hysterical, and grieved until yesterday, more than a month.

On Thursday Mrs. Slogus went to the almshouse to see her child. The girl was brought to her, and she declared the child was not hers. Superintendent Lynch has been superseded by Superintendent Garside, and there was a long search for the missing child, but it could not be found. The Superintendent went over the records, and found there should be no girl baby in the institution. He then traced the children that had been there, and as the easiest manner of straightening things out, asked Warden Bovet of the jail to bring Mrs. Mouse to the almshouse. No false hopes were allowed to reach the mother, so she was overcome by joy when her baby was brought into the room. Warden Bovet allowed the mother to remain as long as he could before escorting her back to the jail.

The mistake made will involve much red tape. The matter must go before the Common Council, and after passing through the Poor and Alms Committee, will have to be passed upon finally by the Council. Then the records at the City Hall, and those at the State House at Trenton will have to be righted, and a statement of how the error was made entered at both places to explain the alteration of the books.

HIS WIFE DEAD, HE WOULD NOT LIVE

Nicholas Wetschen Killed Himself—A Sister Identifies the Body.

The body of the man found late Saturday afternoon by two boys between the Eastern Boulevard and the Portchester Branch of the New-York and New-Haven Railway, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was identified yesterday at the Morgue as that of Nicholas Wetschen, a prosperous German, who kept a grocery store at 74 Irving Place, and lived at 815 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. The authorities are convinced that Wetschen killed himself.

Morgue Keeper White found in a trousers pocket a small piece of newspaper, carefully folded. On it was a death notice of Annie Wetschen, who died suddenly May 29. In another pocket a second and larger piece was found. It was a newspaper clipping, and told the story of the suicide by gas asphyxiation.

Miss Henrietta Wetschen, a sister, went to the Morgue, and, after one look at the clothing, said it was that of her brother, who had not been at home since Friday morning. For some time, in fact since his wife's death—he had acted strangely, she explained, evidently suffering from melancholia. She was certain that he had no financial difficulties, and that nothing but the death of Mrs. Wetschen could have been responsible for his suicide.

HEAVY HAILSTORM IN NEW-JERSEY

Great Damage Done to the Growing Crops by the Fall.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 23.—The thunder shower which passed over this section of the State this afternoon developed into a severe hailstorm in the vicinity of Croton. The fall of hail was the greatest and most severe known in this part of the State for years. Serious damage was done to growing crops and whole fields of growing farm and market products were ruined by the heavy stones. Entire fields of growing corn, both Indian and sweet, were cut down and the stalks broken close to the ground. Wheat fields were devastated and the crop ruined, as it will not rise again.

Frederick Lindabury's extensive cornfields at Sanda Brook are reported by the owner to be a total loss. Mr. Lindabury also reports that fruit trees in the same belt have been badly damaged. Every light of glass on the weather side of the residence of John Simons, who lives near Mr. Lindabury, except two, which were protected by a shutter, was broken.

The width of the storm was about a mile and several miles had been covered by it when the hail again changed to rain. No large stones have been reported, but the fall was as dense as a thick snowstorm, and continuous.

WILL BE COMPLETED IN ST. LOUIS

The Revenue Cutter William Windom to be Taken Down the Mississippi.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 23.—As the river is falling, the revenue cutter William Windom, which was launched yesterday morning from the shipyard of the Iowa Iron Works, will be taken at once to Sa. Louis, bearing all her machinery, except the boiler. She will be completed in three months and delivered at Baltimore.

Chief Engineer Collins, who witnessed the launching, pronounces the Windom the best of the thirty-five vessels in the Revenue Marine Service. She is 170 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 14 feet deep. The contract price is $98,500, and the speed requirement fifteen knots.

The armament will consist of one six-pounder and two one-pound rapid-firing guns. The small arms will include Jorgensen rifles, cutlasses, and revolvers, thirty each. The crew will consist of fifty.

Steerage Passenger a Suicide.

One of the steerage passengers of the steamship Veendam was reported as missing when that vessel arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning.

Capt. Van der Zee said that shortly after leaving Boulogne, and while the steamer was proceeding down the channel, it was reported to him that Benjamin Cohen could not be found. Diligent search was made, but without sucess. It was supposed that the man jumped overboard. He was twenty-one years old.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE

Andrew Schneider, During a Quarrel, Fired Five Shots at Her.

HE DID NOT LIKE HIS STEPSONS

Because of Trouble with Them He Left His Home—He Was Angry When His Wife Refused to Go with Him.

Andrew Schneider shot his wife twice in the back yesterday morning. The woman is in the Harlem Hospital, where it is said she will recover. Schneider was arrested. He did not like his two stepsons, and a quarrel with them was the cause of the crime.

Mrs. Mary Kunz was a widow forty years old when Schneider married her five years ago. He was only thirty. He was a steady employe of Yuengling, the Manhattanville brewer. Mrs. Kunz had some money and owned the four-story brick apartment house 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Schneider went to housekeeping on the first floor of this house. Two sons of Mrs. Schneider, Joseph and Casimir Kunz, live in the same house. They are respectively twenty-five and twenty-two years old. Joseph is married. The Schneiders have a son, who is four years old. Schneider took a great dislike to the two stepsons. He was continually trying to get them out of the house. Finally he tried to get his wife to move away. She refused to do this.

There was a quarrel in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street house a week ago. Schneider had a fight with his eldest stepson, and Joseph blackened his stepfather's eye. Schneider left the house and went to live in the furnished room house of Mrs. Beckman, 500 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. He has been writing letters to his wife during the last week importuning her to live with him. She paid no attention to these letters.

Schneider went to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street house at 7 A. M. yesterday and into his wife's apartments. She was up and dressed. Joseph Kunz and his wife were there, too. Schneider followed his wife into the kitchen and demanded that she go with him, a proposition which she refused. Then there was a three-sided wrangle between Schneider, his wife, and his stepson, and Schneider finally fired five shots at his wife. Two went wild. One struck her corset steel and was stopped, and two buried themselves in the small of the woman's back, on the right side.

Casimir, who had rushed into the room, struggled with his stepfather, but the latter struck his stepson over the head with the butt end of the revolver and ran out of the house. He was in his shirt sleeves and wore no hat. The revolver was in his hand and there was blood on his clothing. As he ran down Park Avenue he was met by Policeman Polley of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE

Many Arrivals of the University's Sons at New-Haven.

REPORT ON THE ALUMNI FUND

Yale Graduates Called upon to Do Their Part—Awards of Scholarships and Special Prizes.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—There are already a number of arrivals of those who are to attend the Yale commencement exercises and to enjoy the festivities incidental to the closing week of the college year. Here and there on the campus and in the neighborhood of the college grounds may be noticed a number of the old graduates of Yale who have come back to take part in some of the reunions of the half a dozen or more classes that are booked for meetings this year. And there will be the usual round of social affairs, such as the college dances and receptions and the gatherings at the different society rooms, the details of which have already been printed in The New-York Times.

The Treasurer's annual report of the Alumni University Fund will be ready for the perusal of the returning alumni of the college, so that they can see what prosperity has marked this fund since it was opened in June, 1890. In his report, the Treasurer says:

At the alumni meeting at commencement in June 1, 1890, this association was formed and Inter—Directors having been appointed by the President of the university—its organization was perfected and its first appeal was issued. The receipts to date (expenses paid by Directors not included) amount to $44,220.00. This amount has been contributed by fewer than 900 members, while the living alumni number about 8,000. The fund is applicable to any uses of the university. Other gifts are as a rule restricted to particular uses. Every one who has been a student in any department is asked to contribute. Any amount, large or small, will be gladly received at any time; but the fund especially reaches after small contributions, which it is hoped will be continued annually in promise of continuance is asked. Reminders are sent to all members in January of each year. The policy of the board is to apply the yearly receipts (so far as not restricted by the donors) to meet the yearly expenses of the university. The alumni themselves are regarded as the endowment, and the yearly receipts as income. The board applied as income in 1892, $5,000; in 1893, $12,500, and in 1894, $12,500. This year the amount so applied is $10,000, and the amount available as income carried over is $1,993.27. The receipts since January, 1894, amount to $6,549.80, being less by $591.85 than the receipts for the previous year. Total receipts to date, $44,220.00; interest, $2,971.79; total, $47,191.88. Total receipts and expenses, (first two years,) $1,403.61; net receipts, $45,668.27; designated for principal, $8,705; available for income, $41,968.27; used for income in previous years, $30,000; applied to income in 1895, $10,000; remainder still available for income, $1,968.27. Yale never had greater need of money. The increase in the number of undergraduates in the last five years is over 70 per cent. Cost of education increases. Greater variety of instruction is demanded, and higher salaries must be paid. To raise the term bills might be to exclude the class of students for which Yale does most and from which she receives the largest return. Students must continue to pay only a share—and probably a smaller and smaller share from time to time—of the actual cost of their education. Obviously, therefore, the increase in the number of students must be met by increase of income.

The fund has been of very substantial benefit already. But there are 7,000 alumni yet to hear from. Some needs the support of many alumni. So deserves it. Shall she not have it? Payson Merrill, '65; George A. Adee, '67; Thomas Thacher, '71; Otto T. Bannard, '76; Henry W. Calhoun, '83; Percy R. Bolton, '85; S. William Shiddy, '85; Rev. Robert De Forest, '70; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, '74; Walter Jennings, '80; William Adams Brown, '86; William F. Judson, '90, S., are Directors; William W. Farnam, '66, Treasurer, New-Haven; Lewis S. Haslam, '90, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New-York.

The number of contributions per class and the aggregate contributions to date are as follows: Academic Department—'24, $20; '29, $50; '32, $25; '33, $105; '34, $100; '35, $25; '36, $30; '37, $400; '38, $105; '39, $85; '40, $50; '41, $275; '42, $1,115; '43, $55; '44, $1,100; '45, $40; '48, $20; '49, $41; '50, $90.00; '51, $2,065; '52, $435; '53, $270; '54, $230; '55, $912.50; '56, $335; '57, $205; '58, $1,325; '59, $295; '60, $865; '61 $550; '62, $371; '63, $1,350; '64, $355; '65, $3,247; '66, $2,120; '67, $1,078; '68, $1,350; '69, $185; '70, $1,390; '71, $1,500; '72, $345; '73, $1,329; '74, $1,213; '75, $445; '76, $535; '77, $705; '78, $480; '79, $830; '80, $2,084; '81, $300; '82, $594.92; '83, $727; '84, $1,200; '85, $370; '86, $327.50; '87, $510; '88, $255; '89, $15; '90, $215; '91, $10; '92, $131; '93, $61; '94, $131.

Scientific School—'55, $30; '63, $10; '64, $85; '65, $800; '68, $45; '69, $20; '70, $115; '73, $15; '74, $170; '75, $705; '76, $1065; '77, $50; '78, $40; '78, $45; '79, $34.50; '80, $95; '81, $65; '82, $45; '83, $55; '84, $6; '85, $30; '86, $90; '87, $5.15; '88, $90; '89, $15; '90, $65; '91, $40; '92, $5.15; '93, $5; '94, $5; honorary, '91, $50.

Medical School—'43, $15; '56, $25; '71, $10.

Law School—'61, $5; '67, $5; '71, $25; '79, $5; '80, $23; '83, $30; '85, $5.

Contributions received from alumni associations this year as follows: Colorado Alumni Association, $500; Essex County Alumni Association, $755; New-York Alumni Association, $1,000.

Prizes and fellowships have been awarded as follows:

Winthrop Prizes, Class of '96.—First prize, Albert G. Kellar; second prize, Sherwood O. Dickerman.

Scott Prize in German, class of '96, Hollon A. Farr; Scott Prize in French, class of '96, Rudolph Schwill.

English Composition Prizes, Class of '97.—C. Wyllys Betts Prize, Charles H. Clark; first prizes, Arthur Bissell, Dudley Hill, Frederick Murray Weyland, Walter D. Makepeace, Graham Sumner, and Alexander Wheeler; second prizes, Frederick B. Luquiens, Huntington Mason, George L. Walker, Blachly H. Porter, Edward L. Smith, and Nathan A. Smyth.

Elocution Prizes, Class of '97.—In reading, Sheiton Bissell; in declamation, James H. Lewis; in recitation, Walter J. Lapham.

Junior Exhibitions, Mathematical Prizes.—Class of '96—First prize, John M. Gaines. Class of '97—First prize, Allen H. Hitchcock; second prize, Arthur W. Ewell. Class of '98—First prize, Charles E. Starr and Morrell W. Gaines; second prize, Herbert W. Fisher and Edward R. Whittlemore; third prize, Thomas H. Beers, Harold A. Hatch, and Richard U. Strong.

Woolsey Scholarship, class of '98, Henry B. Wright.

Hurlbut Scholarship, class of '98, Morrell W. Gaines.

Third Freshman Scholarship, class of '98, Robert E. Hume.

Berkeley Premiums in Latin Composition, Class of '98.—First grade, Robert W. Archbald, Jr., Franklin H. Booth, Charles E. Farr, Richard B. Gardner, Ernest C. Noyes; second grade, Eugene W. Burlingame, Louis S. Levy, and Howard B. Woolston.

The subjects for essays in competition for the John A. Porter University Prize for 1896 have been announced. The prize, which was established by the Kingsley Trust Association in 1872, is of the value of $250, and may be competed for by any member of the university who has been pursuing a regular course for a degree for the whole of the current year. The judges of the essays are the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, '75, of Plainfield, N. J., Prof. A. Guyot Cameron, and Philip P. Wells, '89. The essays for 1896 are due on May 1. The subjects are as follows:

1. The modern stage.
2. George Eliot's conception of sin.
3. The Monroe doctrine.
4. The romantic revival in modern literature.
5. Political relations which existed between Elizabeth, Henry IV., and Philip II.
6. The religious issue in common schools.
7. The debt of history to philosophy.
8. The religious element in the Arthurian romances.
9. Finance as an issue in American politics.
11. The exercise and regulation of the elective franchise in the Southern States.
12. What benefits flow from scholasticism in the intellectual and religious history of Europe.

Prof. Morris announced the winners of the Lucius F. Robinson Latin Prizes Friday morning on the campus. In the series offered to seniors and juniors the first prize was taken by George Dwight Kellogg, '95, of St. Louis, Mo., the amount being $50. The second prize of $30 was won by Edwin Loomis Robinson, '96, of Lebanon, Conn., and the third prize of $50 went to Edward Conner Chickering, '96, of Exeter, N. H. In the series offered to sophomores, Charles Upson Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y., took the first prize of $50. The second was awarded to Walter Dunham Makepeace of Springfield, Mass., and third prize to Edward Hicks Hume of Bombay, India.

Karl von Piloty's painting of "The Wise and Foolish Virgins" has been made a gift to the Yale School of Fine Arts by H. Manice, now residing at Stuttgart, Germany. The picture is a masterpiece well known as "an exhibition picture," that has been shown in the principal cities of Europe, and now is permanently placed in the large gallery of the Art School, filling the entire end of the hall. For several days a large force of men has been at work in stretching the enormous canvas and putting the frame together, and on Friday morning the picture was successfully raised to its permanent resting place. Karl von Piloty, the painter of this work, was born in Munich in 1826 and died in 1886. From 1874 to the time of his death he was Director of the Munich Academy. A gift has also been received from Matthew C. D. Borden, Yale, '64, of three large portraits of Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman, painted by William E. Marshall, which are of much historic interest, as they were all painted from life. The Art School galleries will be open daily during Commencement Week from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The Woolsey statue will be on exhibition.

COMMENCEMENT AT ROCHESTER.

The Question of Theological Control Gives Rise to a Discussion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23.—Commencement week at the University of Richester was signalized by an authoritative statement by the Board of Trustees of the relation of the institution to the Baptist denomination.

At the meeting of the Trustees, President Hill presented his annual report, which referred to the recent resolutions of the Genesee Baptist Ministerial Association deploring "current tendencies" in the management of that institution. He went over the whole history of the college, showing that non-Baptists had contributed largely to its endowment, and asked the Trustees to place the university "in a light before the public that shall admit of no ambiguity, perversion, or controversy respecting its policy and its aims."

The report was referred to a committee, and after long discussion a report was adopted, completely indorsing the position of President Hill, and condemning the action of the Babptist ministers in passing the resolutions referred to. It is expressly stated that "the university does not recognize any ecclesiastical power of visitation," and the "few Baptist ministers and theological professors" who passed the resolutions are told that they have no right to demand that the college shall be "converted into an instrumentality for sectarian propagandism, directly or indirectly," though denominational control is secure in the preservation of a Baptist majority in the Board of Trustees.

Two of the new Trustees elected this year are Baptists—Ezra R. Andrews and Walter S. Hubbell. Another, Joseph T. Alling, was chosen as the choice of the alumni, although Mr. Hubbell is also a popular alumnus of recent years. The fourth of the new Trustees, Rufus A. Sibley, is a wealthy merchant, residing, like the others, in this city. The question of direct alumni representation was tabled for the present, though Mr. Alling's nomination was ratified. The Alumni Association desires to elect alternate Trustees as fast as vacancies occur, and at Thursday morning's business meeting resolved to continue the movement. At present a majority of the Trustees are alumni. Willis S. Paine of New-York was elected President of the Alumni Association. Rossiter Johnson was on Wednesday elected President of the New-York Iota of Phi Beta Kappa.

The literary part of the commencement week programme began Sunday morning with the baccalaureate sermon on "The New World and the New Man," by President Hill, at the First Presbyterian Church. The Phi Beta Kappa oration was delivered by William H. McElroy of New-York, Tuesday evening at the Lyceum Theatre. His subject was "The Primacy of the Individual." Of the student exercises, the Dewey Prize declamations by the sophomores attracted unusual attention, because the participants were this year chosen with reference to oratorical ability rather than scholarship. The change is voted a good one.

At the graduating exercises Wednesday afternoon, President Hill spoke to the class of '95 on "The True Significance of the College Graduate." Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Master of Arts, Colgate Hoyt of New-York and John A. Ikeckfellow of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Doctor of Divinity, Rev. Owen Main, President of the Roger Williams University, at Nashville, Tenn.; Doctor of Laws, Prof. Zenas F. Westervelt of the Western New-York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and John P. Townsend of New-York. The prizes were awarded as follows: Sherman graduate scholarship in political economy, Herman Schulte, Jr., '95; Sherman undergraduate scholarship in economics, Abram Lipsky, '95; Townsend scholarsnip in constitutional law, Victor M. Butterfield, '95; Hall prize for essay on "The Influence of Emerson in Counteracting the Materialistic Tendencies of His Times," Edward P. Smith, '95. The Davis Prizes for excellence in oratory at commencement were awarded: First, Arthur H. Simpson; second, William C. Hamilton; honorable mention to Albert T. Freeman. The first Dewey Sophomore Prize went to Emmet O'Brien, the second to Charles B. Tenny.

President Hill's reception at his residence Wednesday evening, and the smoking concert at the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday evening were the principal social events of the week, though J. Sloat Fassett's dinner to the class of '75, the Psi Upsilon banquet at Ontario Beach, and the housewarming of Theta Delta Chi's new home made Tuesday evening a lively one for the alumni. More than two hundred sons of Rochester finished the week's programme by gathering at the tent on the campus Thursday afternoon, where the alumni dinner was served, and addresses were made by President Hill, Martin W. Cooke, George D. Hall, and Velorus of New-York, William H. McElroy of New-York, and A. T. Freeman, '95. President Hill's subject was "The Inner Life of the University." Adelbert Cronise presided.

The seniors gave a largely attended ball on Thursday evening at the Genesee Valley Club, ending the week's programme.

Sandawich Accuses Sinko.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 23.—Michael Sinko, who boarded with Conrad Sandawich at 107 Morris Street, disappeared three months ago. Sandawich alleges that Sinko robbed him of a gold watch and $12.

Sinko was arrested in New-York and brought here to-night. He will be arraigned to-morrow.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, June 22.—Although there was considerable looking about by people who want investments, there was a temporary lack of movement in local securities. The only changes of importance were for Albany Railway. The shares were marked up to 121 bid, as the market was bare of the stock. Municipal Gas is also higher, at 150 bid. Commercial Union Telegraph is quoted ex the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, which was declared during the week. The advance in Postal Telegraph, which guarantees the dividends of the Commercial Union Company, has not as yet benefited the price of the latter. It is said that the Consolidated Car-Heating Company has made several new contracts for electric heaters. The local bond quotations are unchanged.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Alband Coldwell & Ware Co.	108	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	121	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Cohoes Company	62	66
Commercial Insurance Company	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	38	42
Manhattan Ill Co. of Lima, Ohio.	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	..
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	117½	120
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	60
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	50	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	104	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	105	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	113¾	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	113	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1948	100	101¼
†Westcott Express Company	15	20
†Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes.	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	106	..
Troy Gas Company	125	128
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	82¼	83
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	120	..
Union National Bank	115¼	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood Co.	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

MONEY AND MONEY METALS

Gold the Necessary Money of Reserve for Commercial Nations.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In discussions as to the most desirable metal to be used for a measure of values, which must at the same time serve as a legal means in the discharge of debts, the metals used for that purpose are frequently alluded to as absolute fixed values. The fact is, that their value is agreed upon, whenever a transaction is made involving their use, whether in coined or uncoined condition, through the price fixed for the article concerned. They serve their purpose simply by convention, according to a legally adopted basis. What is claimed as an inherent fixed quality is in a measure artificially bestowed and becomes fixed only subsequently to such an agreement of price or value for the purposes of liquidation.

If no such thing as coined money existed, and the exchange of commodities by barter still continued, these metals would find occasional use, but their value in relation to other products used would depend more directly upon the law of supply and demand, according to their immediate usefulness and the facility of their production. As in past ages commercial relations expanded and grew more complicated, it offered a solution of many difficulties, when in stamped metal, as money, certifying to its quantity and quality, a unit was established, by which the relative claims or obligations in the course of trade interchanges could be more clearly discerned. This grew particularly useful when the deliveries of merchandise in the course of their exchange involved delays and terms of uneven length, creating unsettled balances, to be adjusted upon later needs. While the Indian savage found the wampum sufficient within his tribe to record and remember his trade transactions, the more advanced nations at an early age preferred materials which served not only as a record, but contained an actual recognized value, reducing the risk of credit, especially in dealing with a stranger.

Brass, silver, and gold were chiefly employed. Their usefulness and the labor required for their production, together with the relative abundance of supply, formed the basis of their value in determining the quantity required for the money unit. Various intrinsic qualities of these materials made them practical for their purpose. Limited bulk and indestructibility rendered them practical for transportation or storage. Divisibility, in larger or smaller fractions, did not disturb their proportionate relation of value. They lent themselves to the impression of the stamp designating quantity and quality. Production was comparatively regular, and not dependent on climatic accidents and changes, like that of vegetable crops. The need of these materials for necessary uses in the support of life did not enter so as to work hardship or physical suffering by temporary diminution.

These advantageous qualities soon found universal recognition, while the intrinsic value, through usefulness in various industries, rendered them further welcome as a medium of exchanges for international trading. As a safeguard against fraud, to protect its own citizens, and as a guarantee in facilitating foreign intercourse, the State soon claimed the right to regulate coinage, reserving this privilege to itself. But not all States found the same facility in procuring the one or other material. By preference, they would choose for their standard what would be procured within their own territory. This lent a different value to the other metals in circulation, and it established rates of exchange for the coins from these places. Communities having a frequent regular intercourse would seek to approach each other as nearly as possible in their standard. Those not recognizing the same coin as a legal standard would receive the foreign coin only for what it intrinsically represented as a metal. This is more or less the case to the present day. It is a merchandise.

To meet more readily the special needs of a community for its circulating medium to ease its exchanges, holders of the recognized standard metal have enjoyed the privilege of delivering it in bulk to their Government mint to be coined into money and then returned to them. For this purpose the metal is taken at its value fixed by the mint, but a percentage of its weight is retained as the cost of coinage, the seigniorage, (the charge of the seigneur,) while the amount of coin returned nominally represents the full amount of its value delivered to the mint. Besides covering the cost of the coining, this diminution of intrinsic value in the coin is intended to retain it for circulation within the country where it is the recognized legal standard. It is supposed to guard against the withdrawal of the money from circulation when it is needed, by the loss it entails elsewhere, where at its value would be only that of the bulk metal which it contains.

The necessity is obvious that any country desiring the products of other countries must be able to furnish them what will be acceptable to them in payment. If no demand for other valuable products permits payment by their delivery, these countries must be supplied with the legally recognized money of the country furnishing the desired articles. It is then necessary, where international trading is of any importance, that a proper supply of the standard metal representing the money of countries to which payments have to be made should be at the command of those desiring their produce or credit. In order that such a reserve may not be a useless dead capital when the demand for it arises, it has been considered desirable to maintain the same standard for use as the money unit in the countries which desire on occasion to use it for their intercourse with foreign nations.

The question of sufficiency of the material selected for this purpose, and its supply to meet this demand, enters as a practical problem. Should an extraordinary demand exhaust its source of supply, making it impossible to procure what is required without disturbing the balances, it might work hardship to the debtor or loss to the creditor, and stop or impede intercourse of traffic. This contingency arises at times, causing financial crises. Since by far the greater amount of modern trade transactions are represented by credits, in the shape of bills of exchange, bank and book accounts, or money deposited with banking houses, all representing promises to pay coin, but by a constant interchange settling their own balances without its actual use, the amount of coin required is but a small fraction of the various balances created by international and internal exchanges of merchandise and other debts. The standard coin serves, however, as a basis for these book credits and paper promises of payment, defining their value. When, in times of panic, the promises to pay coin are sought to be realized and converted into the coin which they claim to represent, and this is withdrawn from circulation and hoarded, an excessive distribution of such paper or a great expansion of credits will cause an insufficiency of the coin money actually at disposal for it. The bulk metal in bars will then be demanded by preference to settle international balances, while the metal coin is by preference tendered in payment of debt within each country where it forms the legal standard. A proper reserve, holding a safe relation to the paper promises issued for which the actual coin money may be demanded, is therefore important.

A question exists, how far a coin to which a legal standard of value has been given should represent intrinsically the face value given to it. If the privilege of free coinage by a Government is granted to private holders of the standard metals, delivering to them as an equivalent their volume in coin, it becomes plainly necessary that the coin should approximately contain the value of metal what is designated on its face as the legal value for which it may be tendered in payment. Should this not be observed, and the coin be of greatly inferior value intrinsically to that recognized on its face, it would lead to giving an undue advantage to the holder of the bulk metal to whom this privilege is extended.

It would further invite the importation of these metals from foreign countries, where by merely giving them an enhanced value through their coinage, does not exist. It would be like agreeing to accept in this market merchandise in half pounds for full pounds, or fractions of yards for full yards, at the price of full weights and measures. As to the limitation of coinage for home circulation, this must be regulated by actual requirements. When coin accumulates in the public Treasuries and with financial institutions, it would prove an absence of need of it for trade exchanges or liquidation of debts. Additional conversion of bulk metal into coin would then amount to a needless and wasteful accumulation, as of merchandise not wanted. A proper reserve for liquidation of outstanding debts and promises to pay is a contingency to be kept in mind.

The chief intercourse of the United States, involving the credit or employment of the capital of foreign nations, is at present with those insisting on the gold standard. It is, therefore, necessary that this country should be prepared for a consequent demand for gold in liquidation of such transactions. To prevent the inconvenience and loss of interest which the hoarding of an otherwise useless reserve would carry with it it becomes desirable to maintain for our own home exchanges the same legal standard which our foreign creditors recognize, and thereby give it temporary employment. Silver remains useful in our trade exchanges with certain other nations, in particular with those of the Eastern Asiatic continent and of South America. The needs arising from this intercourse should be equally provided for in the ratio of its necessities, but experience so far does not show us to be debtors requiring an accumulation of large reserves to meet sudden demands for money.

In our smaller home dealings, silver coin, as a circulating medium, designates convenient fractions of the more valuable gold coin. It is of constant usefulness through its more convenient bulk in these fractions, but is needed less as a standard than as a record of value. To give it usefulness as a standard, it is of first necessity that it should contain the true value of the metal for which it is to be used as a representative.

Whether the present ratio of value between silver and gold will be permanently maintained, or whether it is to be subject to further important fluctuation, cannot be determined with sufficient certainty. This uncertainty makes it undesirable for us as a debtor to the countries representing the great money markets of the world to adopt a standard different from that which they now alone acknowledge.

R.

New-York, June 20.

Malley's Swim Cost $5.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 23.—Thomas Malley, twenty-two years old, of 189 Mercer Street, was arrested this afternoon for swimming in the Morris Canal. He was fined $5.

WAVE ACTION OF BROWN POWDER

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN RESULTS UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

Uniform Distribution of the Charge Necessary to Prevent Abnormal Pressure at Firing.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The ordnance experts have been greatly disturbed over the peculiar and unaccountable results obtained with brown powder used in the big guns. The records showed a remarkable discrepancy, among other things, in respect to maximum pressures. A lot of 400 pounds of this powder used in a twelve-inch gun gave a pressure of 36,000 pounds and a velocity of 1,932 foot seconds, and immediately after a lot of 400 pounds gave 61,000 pounds and 2,006 foot seconds. At another time, 200 pounds of powder gave 37,000 pounds' pressure and 1,813 foot seconds in velocity, while a similar charge, fired to verify this result, gave 59,000 pounds and 1,843 foot seconds.

This irregularity in pressures and velocities with the same quantity of powder in the same gun, fired under apparently identical conditions, has presented one of the most interesting questions with which scientific men have had to deal. The powders had been manufactured similarly, and there were no tangible differences which fully explain these irregularities. It has finally been determined, however, by a series of very interesting experiments, that wave action is the cause of these curious results, and that this feature will actually affect the velocities of the projectiles. The results have shown that this wave action may be controlled in a great degree by suitable conditions of loading and ignition.

The experiments include an investigation of the action of explosion gases in long tubes. Three kinds of powder were used in a three-foot tube closed at both ends, the various samples representing compositions suitable for muskets, siege guns, and the heaviest sea coast guns. Each charge was disposed in three ways, uniformly distributed throughout the length of the tube, collected at one end, and one-half at each end, and the ignition was at one end, by means of an electric spark. With the powder uniformly distributed, no wave action was observed. With the charge disposed at one or both ends, there always occurred a surging of the burned and burning charge from end to end, giving rise, at the ends where the surging mass was stopped and reflected, to pressures greater than those due to the tension of the gas uniformly distributed, and these excessive pressures were, in general, the same at both ends.

The conditions favorable to wave action appear to be length of chamber, quickness of powder, high density of loading, ununiform distribution of the charge and end ignition. In this system of large guns three of these conditions are always present, and it is probable that more or less wave action always occurs, though it may not result in abnormal maximum pressures. When the charge does not occupy the whole length of the chamber abnormal results seem likely to occur, the more likely as the powder is quicker.

It is to be observed that wave action would not greatly affect the average pressure or the velocity of the projectile, and that the pressures are most excessive in the direction of the axis of the bore. Their action on the walls of the gun, being applied to but a small portion of the length of the wall, are less dangerous than pressures of equal magnitude covering the whole chamber. Abnormal pressure is the limit of derangement of the breech mechanism.

Abnormal pressures occasionally occur with the sea-coast guns firing brown powder under normal conditions of loading, but it is believed that they are never sufficient to endanger the working of the breech mechanism. As the velocity of the projectile is but little affected by them they are not of much practical importance. They indicate, however, that the normal conditions in the chamber should be such as to avoid this excessive wave action, and, taken with the highly excessive pressures likely to arise from the use of cartridges of reduced length, suggested the necessity of a general recognition of this danger.

The army Ordnance Office, Gen. Flagler, will issue stringent regulations as a result of the investigation made by the experts, the subject being deemed of great importance with the issue of new armament to the service.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 2 PM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, (letters must be directed "per Grecian Prince"); at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Franklin, from Mobile; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Brookline, from Boston; at 5 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Terrier.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortuna Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Taff, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Taff"); at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic"); at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1:30 PM (supplementary 3 PM) for Ireland, per steamship Berlin, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Berlin"); at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwold, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Fuerst Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 6 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 6 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellaura, via Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; at 6:30 AM for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems"); at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania"); at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Uxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba, must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba.

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela or Colombia must be directed "per Panama"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 and up to July *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July *19 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Poston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 21, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

They Want a Better Sunday.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 23.—A meeting of the Ministers' Union, formed here last week, was held in the First Methodist Church this afternoon, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement to bring about a better observance of the Sabbath.

Addresses were made by J. H. Knowles of the American Sabbath Union, George W. Parks of the Jersey City Y. M. C. A., the Revs. D. C. Stewart, A. B. Richardson, and Henry T. Beatty. The latter made "Sunday Newspapers, and their Evil Influence" his subject. A similar meeting will be held next Sunday.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II....July 20, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II....Aug. 24, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Sept. 7, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II....Sept. 28, noon.....Genoa
Werra.....Oct. 12, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM Lahn, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM Normannia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
Normannia, July 18, 11 AM F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM **Paris.**

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

**HAMBUR

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Contraction in Business on the Approach of Midsummer.

TRADE INDICATIONS STILL FAVORABLE

Indisposition of Investors to Part with Their Holdings—Southwestern Stocks in Evidence—The General List Firm.

MONDAY—A. M.

The approach of midsummer is making itself apparent by the falling off in business in the stock market. As a rule, July and August are very dull months, and indications are that this year will not prove an exception. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the falling away in business, the influences controlling the market are not materially changed. Crop indications are favorable, railway earnings compare satisfactorily with last year, and bank clearings reflect steady improvement in general business. Under these circumstances owners of railway securities show no disposition to part with their holdings, even when professional manipulators succeed in depressing prices one or more points.

Speculation last week was confined largely to the industrials, and many of them show material decline. Sugar is 3⅝ points lower, notwithstanding the loud predictions of its manipulators that it was to advance shortly to 130 at least. Tobacco, Chicago Gas, Laclede Gas, Lead, and Leather are also considerably lower, while, on the other hand, Cotton Oil, Colorado Fuel, Minnesota Iron, Starch, Linseed Oil, and Tennessee Coal and Iron have scored material gains. The speculation in Tennessee Coal and Iron has been second only to that in Sugar, and it has sold up to 40. Last January it sold at 13¾, and its present price certainly seems high enough when dividend possibilities are so remote.

The Southwestern stocks came into prominence during the week, taking, in a measure, the place of the grangers. Most of these stocks have enjoyed only small advances during the Spring, and it is argued that, as the section of country the roads serve has benefited almost equally with the Northwest, the stocks are entitled to a higher level of prices. Missouri, Kansas and Texas is a notable favorite because of the character of its new management, and also of its steadily improving earnings. Its bonds have already improved in market value, and its preferred stock is showing evidence of good demand. The grangers, as intimated, have been very quiet, but they hold their recent advance well. The coal stocks have been somewhat irregular, owing to the confusion into which the trade has fallen. There is another mystery in New-England, not this time regarding the fate of the property, for it is now conceded that its control has been secured in the interest of the New-Haven, but as to the disposition to be made of the minority stock. Some one seems willing to buy at present prices all offered, notwithstanding a report that it is to be allowed to take care itself, as was the minority stock of the New-York and Northern on the transfer of that property to the Vanderbilts. The weak spots in the market have been Susquehanna and Western preferred, Northern Pacific issues, and Reading.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing June 23, 1894.
Wabash pf	21½	19¾	13¼
Western Union Telegraph	94½	92	82¾
*Western Beef	11¾	11⅜	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅞	14⅝	10¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	49½	46¾	45¼
Wisconsin Central	5⅞	5⅜	..

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,414,650. The banks now hold $86,544,250 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,980,500, a decrease in specie of $394,000, an increase in legal tenders of $390,100, an increase in deposits of $5,643,000, and a decrease in circulation of $52,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	June 22, '95.	June 15, '95.	June 23, '94.
Loans	$512,906,900	$507,925,500	$408,283,400
Specie	65,375,300	66,269,300	98,462,900
Legal tenders	114,288,700	113,898,600	121,801,600
Net deposits	574,459,000	568,816,000	573,636,500
Circulation	13,194,500	13,246,500	9,739,000

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	June 22, '95.	June 15, '95.	June 23, '94.
Specie	$65,375,300	$66,269,300	$98,462,900
Legal t'd's	114,288,700	113,898,600	121,301,600
Total reserve	$180,159,000	$180,162,900	$219,764,500
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	143,614,750	142,204,000	143,409,125
Excess reserve above legal req'ments	$36,544,250	$37,958,900	$76,355,375

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$36,544,250	1890	$6,144,925
1894	76,355,375	1889	9,220,500
1893	5,481,075	1888	28,493,700
1892	19,872,050	1887	4,610,625
1891	16,172,225	1886	15,711,425

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued very easy. Call loans were freely made at 1 per cent., but the average was about 1¼ per cent.

Time money was very dull, the principal business being the renewal of maturing obligations. Rates were 1½@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in small supply, while the demand was good. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 2¾@3¼ per cent. for four months' commission-house names and prime four months' single names, 3@3½ per cent. for prime six months' and 4@4½ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £750,103 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 62.84, became 62.97. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,950,000f in gold and 4,200,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was strong on light offerings. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for 60-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88½@$4.88¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.15¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—12½c discount. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 discount. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,418,372, and the exports for the same period $33,075,461. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,657,089. The net exports to date in 1894 were $55,230,898; in 1893, $63,327,622, and in 1892 $33,437,659.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1¼
American Cotton Oil pf	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1
Dul., S. S. & At.	2½
Dul., S. S. & At. pf	3½
Great Northern pf	1
Lake Shore	2
Long Island Traction	2½
Minn. & St. Louis	1¾
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	1¼
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	2½
Minnesota Iron	2⅜
Missouri Pacific	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	2¼
National Starch	1¼
National Linseed Oil	1¼
New-England	1¼
St. Louis & Southwestern pf	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	4⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	3¼

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	3⅜
American Tobacco	1⅜
Chicago Gas	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	¾
Iowa Central pf	1⅜
Laclede Gas	4⅜
Laclede Gas pf	3
Louisville & Nashville	1⅜
National Lead	1⅜
New-York Central	1⅛
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	1⅛
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	2
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	1
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	4⅜
Northern Pacific	1½
Northern Pacific pf	2⅜
Pacific Mail	1
United States Leather	1⅜
United States Leather pf	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Austin & Northwestern 1st	2½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1½
Canada Southern 2d	1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	1
C., C. C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Division	1½
Detroit Gas 1st	1½
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	1½
Erie 2d cn. ctfs.	1½
Flint & P. M. cn. 5s	1
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d	1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	1⅜
Kansas Pacific cn	1
Kansas & Texas 2d	1½
Kansas & Texas 5s	2⅜
Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	1⅜
Milwaukee & Northern cn., 1913	1
Missouri Pacific 3d	2
Northern Pacific 1st, C	1
Northern Pacific 3d c	1½
Northwestern gold c	⅝
Ohio Southern 1st	2½
Oregon Improvement cn	1¾
Oregon & N. cn. 5s, t. r.	2
Oregon Short Line & Utah N. cn. ctfs	1½
People's Gas of Chicago cn. 6s	1
Peoria D. & E. 1st, Ev. Division	1
Pittsburg and Western 1st	2
Reading 4d pf. inc	2⅜
Rio Grande Western 1st	1
Rock Island deb. 5s	2½
Rock Island 5s, c. & t. r	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st, t. r	3½
St. P., M. & M. M. C. 5s	1
St. Paul, M. & M. cn. 1¼s	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham	4
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Tennessee	2½
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	1½
Union Elevated 1st	1
Virginia Midland gen	5

DECLINED.

Brooklyn City 1st	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New-Orleans 5s	1⅜
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s	1
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	2
Laclede Gas 1st	3
L., N. A. & Chicago gen	1½
Northern Pacific cn. 5s	1⅜
Northern Pacific cn. 5s ctfs	1
Northern Pacific col. trust notes	1
Ohio Southern gen	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The most important feature of the situation in the bond market at present is unquestionably the attitude of the Government bond syndicate. As a matter of protection against the shipments of gold it is necessary for the bond syndicate to sell in Europe large amounts of our securities, and some good-sized purchases have been made by members of the syndicate for this account. This in a measure accounts for the scarcity of gilt-edge bonds. As stated by Mr. Morgan upon his return, the demand in Europe for high-grade bonds is practically unlimited. There have recently been signs, nevertheless, of an inclination to purchase the better class of second-grade bonds.

Business has been rather slack during the week, as the result of the small amount of securities to be had at fair prices. Another feature in the bond market is the constant and increasing purchase of good marketable securities by banks and other institutions which are unable to find employment for idle funds in the loan market. As a rule this demand is for bonds maturing within six to eight months, but in some instances institutions have shown a marked inclination to purchase long-time bonds, which may be readily sold on Stock Exchange at any time. The most important recent event is the offering for sale in London and New-York of the New Chicago loan by Messrs. Speyer & Co., and indications point to a large over subscription, especially for European account. Of the active securities on the Stock Exchange, Oregon Improvement consolidated 5s were the most prominent, recording an advance of nearly five points. Northern Pacific issues, Atchisons, and other Southwestern roads were also strong and recorded material advances.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 20, 1895	£38,147,831	.....
June 21, 1894	38,878,557	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 20, 1895	82,042,405	150,264,268
June 21, 1894	71,396,633	51,130,533
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 20, 1895	38,226,080	15,618,470
June 21, 1894	35,800,250	11,796,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 20, 1895	10,238,000	13,521,000
June 21, 1894	10,316,000	10,344,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 20, 1895	4,294,000	7,064,000
June 21, 1894	4,517,000	7,030,000
BELGIUM.		
June 20, 1895	2,846,000	1,423,000
June 21, 1894	2,993,333	1,496,667
SPAIN.		
June 20, 1895	8,004,000	12,400,000
June 21, 1894	7,918,000	8,800,000
Total last week	£192,708,316	£100,285,738
Corresponding week in 1894	171,409,773	90,606,950
Week ending June 13	192,105,270	101,135,302
Corresponding week last year	170,019,597	96,389,547

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended last Friday	$9,806,428
Corresponding week 1894	6,343,885
Since Jan. 1, 1895	254,584,063
Corresponding period 1894	208,740,643
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ended last Friday	$7,149,575
Corresponding week 1894	6,446,040
Since Jan. 1, 1895	158,466,136
Corresponding period 1894	173,825,811
Imports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$50,417
Corresponding week 1894	288,706
Since Jan. 1, 1895	20,969,071
Corresponding period 1894	10,174,676
Exports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$754,828
Corresponding week 1894	8,402,047
Since Jan. 1, 1895	46,761,700
Corresponding period 1894	81,912,371

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending June 22	$814,812,945
Balances for week ending June 22	36,120,914
Clearings for week ending June 15	590,078,414
Balances for week ending June 15	40,808,443
Clearings for week ending June 8	577,190,069
Balances for week ending June 8	37,790,061
Clearings for week ending June 1	494,023,191
Balances for week ending June 1	34,578,494
Clearings for week ending May 25	606,071,693
Balances for week ending May 25	34,168,928
Clearing for week ending May 18	695,175,769
Balances for week ending May 18	43,530,856

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22.—The local stock market during the week has been inactive. The bank stock list is quiet and firm. With the exception of a few shares of American National at 44, no sales are reported. Industrial Trust sold at 102, and a sale of Union Trust was made at 50. American Screw continues in demand, and a small lot has been sold at 228. The company announces the regular quarterly dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., payable on July 1. The Gorham Manufacturing Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock. The insurance stocks are dull, with very light offerings and no sales. The illuminating stocks are still much sought for. Narragansett Electric Lighting shows a gradually advancing bid, and is now offered at 84. For Providence Gas 83 is bid, with none offered. Both of these companies will pay the usual quarterly dividend of $1 per share on July 1. Providence Telephone has sold at 90.

The local money market for the week ruled quiet and easy. Rates for commercial paper are quoted at 4@5 per cent. and call loans between banks at 2½ per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	44	46
Atlantic	..	94
Blackstone Canal	25½	26½
City	63	64½
Commercial	48½	50
Eagle	50½	..
Fifth	47	49
First	111	113
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54½	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	61⅜	63½
Mechanics'	53⅜	..
National Exchange	101	..
National North America	42½	45
National Commerce	46½	..
Old	111½	..
Providence	109	..
Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	23⅜	24⅜
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second	..	128
Third	70½	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	40	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	155	..
Pacific	60	..
Slater	150	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	103
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	200	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	*216½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	145	..
Providence & Springfield	90	100
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	*249	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	*226	232
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115⅜	117½
Nicholson File	50¾	..
National & Prov. Worsted pf	100	104½
National & Prov. Worsted 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	*37	..
R. I. Perkins, H-S	80	100½
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf	107½	109
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	49	..
Merchants'	40½	..
Providence Washington	46½	50
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	82	84
Providence Gas	82	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	90	..
Rhode Island Electric Protect	..	122
Woonsocket Electric	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	140	..

*Ex dividend.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Stagnation has ruled in the local stock market during the week. There have been no new developments in the street railway deal, and, until such appear, this important group of stocks will continue dull. There are rumors to the effect that the acts which passed the recent Legislature enabling the various traction companies to consolidate were very loosely drawn, and that the proposed combination may be attacked. So far this is merely talk, and, while it may have deterred the public from trading, it is generally conceded that the traction syndicate is strong enough to carry out all its plans in spite of any opposition which may arise. Citizens' Traction, the strongest of all the local roads, declined to 56 on a report that the July dividend would be reduced to a 5½ per cent. basis, but it subsequently recovered the loss. Duquesne Traction, which is President Chris Magee's road, advanced to 37 on buying for Philadelphia account. Trading in the Natural Gas stocks is practically dead, and the Westinghouse specialties remain dull but steady. There has been a very good bond market during the week, and trust and bank shares are strong and higher. The argument in the injunction suit of the Duponts against the City of Pittsburg to prevent the sale of $6,000,000 bonds, recently awarded, was begun Thursday. The general opinion among financiers is that the injunction will be dissolved, in which case the bonds will be immediately marketed. Money is in ample supply at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	..	10
Philadelphia Co.	17½	17⅝
Central Traction	25	25
Citizens' Traction	56½	57
Pittsburg Traction	66½	..
Pleasant Valley	21¾	..
West End Traction	33	40
Pitts. & Birmingham Trac	17⅛	17½
Duquesne Traction	36	36¾
Pitts., Ally. & Manchester	40	40½
West. Electric 2d pf	35½	38½
U. S. & Signal com	13¼	13¾

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 23.—The rate of discount for three months' bills during the past week was ½ per cent., and for thirty-day bills, ¾ per cent. The gold plethora increases. The Chinese loan is hanging fire. There were no withdrawals of silver, and the market for that metal was weak. The stock market was extra quiet, though prices were firmer. Investment stocks advanced. Consols fell 1-16. American railway securities were flat, with the exception of an investment demand for bonds. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern rose 6; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, 2; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's and Central Pacific, each 1. Northern Pacific declined 9; Norfolk and Western and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, each 4; Louisville and Nashville and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary, each 3; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Denver and Rio Grande common, Illinois Central, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Union Pacific, each 1.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,

No. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)
New-York, June 22, 1895.

Coupons due July 1, 1895, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Central Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Western Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
California and Oregon R. R. 1st mortgage ext. 5.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage 6.
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. 1st mortgage 5.
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New-Mexico 1st mortgage 6.
Louisiana Western R. R. 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st 6.
Southern Pacific Coast R. R. Co. 4.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 3d mortgage 3 and 6.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 6.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due July 1, 1895, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:

San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. R. 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
Houston and Texas Central R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Austin and Northwestern R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 20, 1895.

The interest coupons due July 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage bonds of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, 18 Wall St., New-York City.

On account of recent laws it is required that coupons have attached a statement showing the name and residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer.
CHICAGO, June 15, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this company's preferred stock, registered on the closing of the transfer books.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 5, and reopen Aug. 2, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST

Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, June 25th, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1895, and will reopen July 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

W. C. EWEN, Secretary.

New-York, June 18th, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, June 21, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, June 21, 1895.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK.

5th Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK, June 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th until July 2d, 1895.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

New-York June 19, 1895.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1895, ON THE

Rio Grande Western Railway Company's First Trust Mortgage Four per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the State Trust Company, 36 Wall St., New-York. Checks for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

CHAS. W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,

New-York, June 22, 1895.

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 22 until July 1, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ONE

and One-Half Per Cent., due July 1, 1895, on the preferred stock of the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Treasurer's office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. Tuesday, June 25, until 10 A. M. July 1, 1895.

S. P. PEABODY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.

New-York, June 19, 1895.

91ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

THOS. T. RUCE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

New-York, June 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

SIXTIETH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 21st, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 1st July, proximo.

Transfer books closed until July 2, 1895.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

New-York, June 22, 1895.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1895.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, June 24, 1895.

A dividend of Fifty Cents per share will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed June 28, and reopen July 29, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 8, 1895.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, June 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Financial.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Six Per Cent.

Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in accordance with Articles eleven and twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund six per cent. gold coupon bonds of said railroad company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this company, at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, July 1st, 1895, viz:

378	6236	11285	18035	32983	46427
604	6319	11297	18147	33339	46517
788	6362	11431	18171	33545	46543
921	6363	11573	18207	34059	47058
936	6390	11588	18328	34105	47336
954	6494	11623	18340	34753	47842
1105	6508	11936	18382	34845	47871
1342	6523	12005	18538	34912	47890
1479	6586	12139	18565	35021	47942
1506	6800	12307	18919	35540	48103
1745	6858	12750	18958	35986	48237
1765	6932	12788	19013	36100	48286
1883	6753	12956	19063	36119	48532
1889	6852	13101	19053	36205	48886
2002	7212	13161	19073	36432	49017
2158	7459	13182	19136	36890	49042
2511	7500	13861	19219	37242	49206
2539	7682	13905	19500	37257	49496
2700	7981	13902	19681	37340	49554
2791	7732	14115	20208	37521	49599
2935	7810	14671	20406	37681	49632
3063	8003	14713	20431	37684	49717
3338	8026	14851	21042	38378	49790
3459	8100	14871	21670	38901	50002
3551	8132	14957	21806	38931	50121
3654	8168	15023	21986	38955	50206
3674	8164	15097	22607	38957	50572
3717	8308	15213	22615	39084	50897
3754	8323	15354	22971	39178	50917
3871	8380	15391	29143	39287	51100
3981	8003	15534	29346	39444	51128
4230	8004	15596	29375	39802	51411
4352	8345	15597	29421	40015	51418
4419	8680	15900	29532	41236	51036
4500	8761	15904	29807	41246	51647
4520	9222	15964	29817	41395	51747
4556	9235	15972	29712	41796	51750
4595	9418	16000	29907	41962	51813
4840	9483	16119	30073	42084	51893
5027	9644	16141	30251	42520	52173
5066	9686	16373	30073	42710	52444
5216	9860	16628	30777	43393	52492
5338	9825	16672	30798	43608	52525
5435	10355	16826	30956	44344	53017
5464	10515	16856	31076	44346	53057
5498	10691	17164	31320	44350	53087
5793	10834	17304	31850	44754	53140
5958	11027	17384	32567	44724	53283
5999	11089	17562	32686	45564	53354
6128	11061	17781	32706	45575	
6167	11090	17990	32945	45587	
6201	11265	18015	32967	45823	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

New-York, May 15th, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the three hundred and nine bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

United States Cordage Co.
REORGANIZATION.

New-York, June 14, 1895.

The undersigned Committee having extended the time for depositing the securities of the **United States Cordage Company** under the plan of reorganization, hereby notifies holders of said securities that the same must be deposited with the **Manhattan Trust Company** of New-York on or before June 28, 1895, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds.

Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of **$5.00** per share.

Preferred Stock, with first installment of **$2.50** per share.

Common Stock, with first installment of **$1.25** per share; all in New-York funds.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the **Manhattan Trust Company** on deposit of bonds, and of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock, and application to list the same will be made to the Stock Exchange.

Copies of the plan of reorganization and of the form of assent may be had on application to the **Manhattan Trust Company**, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New-York.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Esq., Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

NEW LOAN.

$

BACCALAUREATE AT YALE

President Timothy Dwight's Sermon to the Graduates.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE STUDENTS

The Elements of Success in Life Which Should Be Kept Constantly in View—Other Baccalaureates.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—The annual baccalaureate sermon at Yale was delivered this morning by President Timothy Dwight in Battell Chapel. The senior classes of the academic department and the Sheffield Scientific School were present. President Dwight spoke from the text Ecclesiastes, vii., 8: "Better is the end of a thing then the beginning thereof, and the patient in spirit is better than the proud in spirit." He said:

If we take our place at the end of any period of years which constitutes a marked and separate section of life and look back, we find a regretful look backward, a thought that the beginning was a good season, and the ending a sorrowful one. If, on the other hand, we take our place at the starting point of any such period, we see quite a different thought and feeling holding possession of the man. The mind turns largely to the future. We wish the time to go piece by piece until the last days and hours are reached—then we change in our feelings, and with regretful spirit send forth our unvailing wishes that the beginning might return to us.

To-day the end has come, and the wish of your hearts is that you could in your life follow your thoughts backward along the pleasant years. Life looks very rich behind you; you know it again. The end of the coming years is better than the beginning. The growing man is more conscious in the full range of everything within this sphere that the genuine man gains in the progress of life makes life better for him.

Life is not a dark thing, but a bright thing. It is a morning moving toward a noonday. It may have disappointments in it; it is not in itself disappointment. It may carry along with it some deceptions and many sorrows, but it is not itself deception and sorrow. It is joy pointing to greater joy, and truth pointing to greater truth. Think not of the past and its pleasures, but rejoice in the opening of the future.

To be impatient is to forget the very teaching of life itself. To wish the years to move faster than they do is to wish that the work which needs time might be less in your life. To desire the result before the movement of the years has brought it in the natural way is to abandon the true idea of our living and shut out from our sight the joy and beauty of the process by which we grow. The influence of life for the good end is to go forth from the individual and to penetrate and elevate the life of the multitude. The multitude is made up of men, and of such men who have known quite other thoughts than ours; men selfishly opposed to righteousness and right living; men in every way opposite to what you would wish them to be, and in many ways abandoned in opposition to God; men in ignorance and love of power and debasing passions, and a thousand other things will close the doors by which good influences must hope to enter—if they enter at all. Organization, the undue worship and delusions, satisfaction with the lower plane of living, the very immovableness of masses of men, and oftentimes of individuals, will present most serious hindrances. What is it also that lies before you in the revealing of the years for your personal life? The law of the world is that these come to the true men as he fulfills his work in the larger measure as the years pass.

Young gentlemen of the graduating class, the years have brought to you at this hour of your going is a word concerning life. It is a word which comes out to us from the depths of the old time, but brings its suggestion equally to the present time. You are about to go from the years of the coming years of the peacefulness of its patience and the hopefulness of its promise may make the progress and ending of every successive career as happy as we desire.

Night and day are at the end of the past. You have had a happy life together here, and you are about to go. May I not also join ourselves with you as I speak for myself and the men who have been your faithful guides and teachers in the past, and say, in the closing season, we have had a happy life together. We shall follow you as you go forth from these walls and go onward in life's journey with our best wishes and largest hopes. We shall doubtless, as you go, have a life abiding within you of the true spirit of the university. We shall look forward to rich results as the outcome of your efforts. We commend you to God and His care, and to Christ and His love for all the future.

And so we say our farewell. May the old years and the new years be closely bound together. May the ending here open into a happier beginning hereafter, you may be in the coming time. May the patient spirit abide in all your life, and as life passes on to its fullness may you be satisfied.

The sermon was very impressive, and was received with marked attention by the students.

THE BACCALAUREATE AT TRINITY

Preached by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky in Hartford Last Night.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23.—The baccalaureate to the graduating class of Trinity College was preached to-night in Christ Church by the Right Rev. Dr. T. W. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky. His text was Second Timothy, ii., 15: "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Bishop Dudley spoke in part as follows:

I bid you mark that a man may be a shameful coward in admitting the wrongfulness of what he esteems to be right—as in the rejection of the righteousness of what he esteems to be wrong. And the temptation will be sometimes more intensely powerful in this direction than in the other, when the whole company of best people is rushing that way. When the public sentiment of the community, even the so-called Christian sentiment, is against us; when the assorted truth at the moment is simply safe, and the vicious prescription leans clearly to the wrong side. I may consent to the proposed course of conduct because it is safe, safest for the multitude; I may give my adherence to a policy because I consent that it is expedient at the time for the larger number; but I may not yield my assent to it as the essential right, and denounce all recusants as the enemies of God and of good generals, when in my heart I cannot believe such to be the truth. Nay, I may not dare keep silent and by my silence seem to agree with the prevailing sentiment. I will declare plainly what I believe, and the grounds on which I can consent to the action proposed, all different as they are from those on which its advocates are making it to rest.

Bravely and nobly spake the great Magee, the late Archbishop of York, when he dared the hiss and cry of the mad fanatics of a prohibitory sumptuary legislation. He said: "I would rather see England free than England sober." The advocate of temperance could not have that advocacy to rest upon the ruin of the higher characteristic, freedom. Popularity on one side, on the other was the endeavor to approve himself unto God, by rightly dividing the word of truth.

O my brother, be thou likewise brave. Study to show thyself approved unto God. And believe me, one who makes ready to put off his harness and that from the moment of girding for the race and the battle, believe me, thou shalt find it no easy matter. If thou wilt not wear the Emperor's garlands, then shalt thou be no more soldier; thou accoutrements shalt be stripped off, thy sword surrendered, thy past valor and achievements remembered no more. Approved unto God must mean in general disapproved of the multitude; shame and confession of face must ensue to be the portion of a workman who needeth not to be ashamed, and the honest divider of the truth shall be reviled and contemned as the despiser of that which is dearest, even of the truth which he has bought at great price and will sell for none.

Yet, despite it all, thy mother counsels thee by my voice to-night: "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." She shall watch thee all the way thou goest. She shall rejoice in thy honor, and shall sorrow with thy misfortune. Thy glory shall be her rejoicing, and thy failure her mourning. For her sake, for thine own sake, she pleads, be true, be brave, be diligent.

Bishop Dudley's sermon was listened to with great attention by the graduating class and the visitors, who filled the church.

PRESIDENT CARTER TO WILLIAMS.

He Urges the Students to Lead a Christian Life.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 23.—President Carter preached the baccalaureate sermon to-day in the Congregational Church at Williamstown. He took for his text John ix., 28: "Thou art His disciple, but we are disciples of Moses." He said in part:

Humanity has great and glorious features. Its best exponents in all ages have shown traces of divine lineage. In this century a religion of humanity has arisen and has won for itself distinguished men in modern Europe. But a religion that gives us a composite photograph of Hercules and Plato and Kant and Schiller and Racine and Locke and Goethe and Beethoven and a thousand others as its ideal teacher gives us a phantom. What has this phantom taught and what has it done for the race that it should take the place of Jesus?

When new knowledge is passed from one to another there is grateful enthusiasm, which establishes one of the most delightful of human relations. It is strange how some who know the thrill of joy when the limits of ignorance are beaten back only a little again in fields for positive knowledge, and who exult in the intellectual progress of the race, are so dead to the wide and glorious vision which Christ's life and teaching have thrown upon the future of man, and to the majestic intellectual movement which He inaugurated, that they seek to lift out of obscurity and contempt teachers and writers whose only title to remembrance is that they have been hostile to the teaching of the perfect Teacher, the One "who spake as never man spake."

Perhaps these critics even add that the world has become better under the influence of this widespread and ingeniously adapted deception, during the lease of superstition and ignorance, but if a time now, they say, to come out into the light; to throw aside the folly of faith in supernatural visitations; to take Him as He was, an ordinary, fallible, even-tempered, benevolent, but deluded, peasant, and live by the light of the facts of science and society as to-day unfolded. Surely the pretension to reason, to candor, to honesty, which these opposers of Jesus put forth, is confuted by its very statement. The human nature which they glory in, the progress of which they make so much, what are they worth, if the delusion of one man, no matter how finely tempered by elements of dignity and sweetness, can fire twelve other men with such loyalty and zeal and self-sacrificing devotion that their discipleship can master the world for 1,900 years, and the finest souls in all the long tragedies of blood and pestilence and famine, the noblest leaders in these chronicles of mingled good and evil, joy and sorrow, are blinded by the same delusion, are disciples of the same Master?

But it is claimed that discipleship to Jesus is losing power. His churches are not thronged as once. His Sunday it not kept as once. It is a crisis in the history of the Church, men say, but there is always a crisis, if not in one land, then in another; if not in one generation, then certainly in the next. We look back and recall these crises, and not one of them begins to equal for depression and gloom the time of the Master's crucifixion and the succeeding days. But as the crucifixion was followed by the resurrection, and the resurrection by Pentecost, so in every age loyal hearts have kept the faith and seen the ranks of the disciples multiplied beyond what human reason divorced from faith in God deemed possible.

This discipleship is not dead nor dying. The discipleship, which has kept the faith keeps it still. The noble hearts that have lived and died for the Master through the slow lapse of centuries have not chased a phantom, and have not lived and died in vain. The prophets, martyrs, and confessors, the saints and heroes, still live and walk among us, still point the disciples in despondency to the Figure on the cross; still give the cup of cold water in the Master's name; still whisper to dying ears the unconquerable love of the Christ crucified.

The sermon was listened to with marked attention.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

President Buckham Talks of "Critical Opportunities in Life."

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 23.—President Buckham preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at the University of Vermont to-day. His subject was "Critical Opportunities in Life." In the course of his address he said:

The importance of critical times is one of the commonplaces of moralists. Proverb, folk-lore, literature, Scripture are full of admonition on this theme. Nature seems to have ordered providence to be regulated, so as to tend to the action with their ebb and flow, crises in diseases, pivotal moments on which events "hinge," and, above all, seed time and harvest, in a thousand ever recurring lessons, bid men know their times and be prompt to improve them.

The text adds a second thought, not quite so familiar, that these critical times demand sacrifice. The husbandman buries his scanty seeds with tears. Life is not one long strain, one continuous sacrifice, but in its rare and critical moments sacrifice is the price that must be paid for success. Days and years of fidelity made comparatively easy by principle and habit; momentous hours of heroism when the call shall come—this is the secret of the overcoming life.

The third thought bounds and reconciles the entire lesson. Every critical moment seized, every seed of sacrifice sown, brings a hundredfold harvest, adds a whole golden sheaf to life.

A young man's opinions begin to be worth something when he begins to suffer the consequences of wrong opinions. It is finely said of the Athenians by John Fiske, that what gave seriousness and dignity to their character was conviction that whatever Pope or Council or prelate might think or say, every man must meet the eternal consequences of his own conduct. It ought to give something of the same seriousness and dignity to college life that the critical time for the virtue we are considering comes here and now. In no condition does the test of character come to young men and women more instructively, and at the same time more fairly and generally, than amid the discerning, developing, and determining experiences of undergraduate life.

There comes sooner or later to every life other crucial questions. First, the choice of a calling, and that means the choice of that sphere of activity in which we are to do our main work in the world, and serve our generation, and adorn the doctrines of God our Saviour.

But is not life itself a critical time, we may say, a critical act?

Is not God trying all the time to inure us to faithfulness—that, being faithful in the little way, we may learn to be faithful in much?

Do not tides and seed time and crises of all kinds, do not successes and disappointments, do not achievements and penalties, moralize to us the significance of the whole earthly life, as a whole, as a part of our continuous and permanent life hereafter?

President Buckham's audience included many alumni of the college, who are here to attend the commencement exercises.

AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

President Hyde Discourses on the Problem of Life.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 23.—The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Bowdoin College was preached to-day by President Hyde. His text was, "Howbeit I must go on my way to-day, and to-morrow, and the day following"—Luke, xiii., 33. He said, in the course of his sermon:

There is no more pitiful object than the man who tries to live on his past achievements. In the boldest instances of degradation the brave and heroic patriot, whom we admire almost to the point of reverence, into the claimant for unjust preference and dishonest pensions, whom we can scarcely endure.

By the backward look, the athlete, whose magnificent development and splendid prowess is the glory of his undergraduate days, degenerates into the graduate who hangs around the college, feeding his conceit on the dry crumbs of his undergraduate fame, when he ought to be about some honest business.

So the scholar who tries to live on his college rank and offices and honors discredits the college from which he went forth, becomes the laughing stock of the world to which he goes. Past achievement is no life preserver to float one on the surface of the stream of life. Its only present worth is the purpose and power it has developed within to breast and buffet the oncoming waves.

The problem of life is heartily to enjoy to-day; courageously to face to-morrow, and serenely to trust for the day following. The child does the first; the practical man does the second; the mystic does the third. To do all three at once, to make life a joyous and strenuous and tranquil whole, one must have that spirit of generous and loving service which was the open secret of the joy and courage and serenity of Jesus, and, under great difference of names and wide diversity of forms, is ever the heart and core of Christianity.

President Hyde's baccalaureate was the most impressive address of its kind that he ever has delivered.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

President Tucker Preaches on "The Increment of Life."

HANOVER N. H., June 23.—The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Dartmouth College was preached to-day by the President, the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker. His topic was "The Increment of Life," and his text, Matthew, xxv.. 27: "Thou oughtest to have put my money to the exchangers, and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury."

In the course of the sermon, he said:

The parable teaches that men are responsible for the increase of their lives, and for that alone. The original capacity of any man is of God; the increment of his life is that which he earns for himself, and, as it is the test very largely of our own social judgments, so, Christ here tells us, it is altogether the test of the divine judgment.

The capacity of human nature is simply the capacity for increase. Man may be the same wondering, restless, asking, searching being that he was from the first, but the objects of his wonder have changed—he is asking new questions, as well as old; he is exploring territory the existence of which was not known to those who went before him.

I would that I might put you in the way to see the demand there is for the broader and truer increment of the individual life. I am sure that you would honor it. It is as practical a demand as it is urgent.

The influence of the older callings and professions was dwelt upon, and also the new openings for the educated man. Finally the speaker illustrated the spirit of the age in so far as it was a stimulus to personal effort and struggle.

Baccalaureate at Bates College.

LEWISTON, Me., June 23.—The commencement exercises of Bates College were opened to-day by the baccalaureate sermon by President Chase. There was a large attendance. The exercises were conducted by members of the Faculty. President Chase's topic was "The Gospel of Love," the text being First Corinthians, xiii., 8: "Charity never faileth." The baccalaureate hymn was written by Noah G. Wright, '96.

To Sing for Mayor Schieren.

Nate Salsbury, the director of "Black America," has conceived the idea of tendering to Mayor Schieren, the Board of Aldermen, and the heads of the city departments of Brooklyn a choral serenade. The Mayor has expressed his appreciation of the compliment, and has designated Thursday at 11 A. M. as the time.

The members of the chorus will be conveyed to the City Hall by elevated roads, and will be marshaled in front of the building at the appointed hour. The chorus will consist of 500 Southern negroes.

The pleasant weather yesterday attracted about 5,000 persons, including the afternoon and evening audiences, to Ambrose Park, to listen to the music of Gilmore's Band and the singing by the full chorus of "Black America."

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
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FRIDAY, JUNE 28, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
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Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—EDWARD L. TRUDEAU and LUIS P. WALTON, as executors under the last will and testament of Frances C. Mumford, deceased, plaintiffs, against PHILLIP DOES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of June, 1895, and duly entered and filed on the 6th day of June, 1895, I, Isaac B. Brennan, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2nd day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Mr. Thomas A. McGowan, auctioneer, all right, title, and interest of the defendant Phillip Does in and to the premises mentioned in said judgment of foreclosure and sale, and which are described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Delancey Street, distant easterly one hundred and seven feet four inches (107 feet 4 inches) more or less from the easterly line of Attorney Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Delancey Street forty-two feet eight inches (42 feet 8 inches) more or less; thence southerly on a line parallel with Attorney Street one hundred feet (100 feet) more or less; thence westerly on a line parallel with Delancey Street forty-two feet eight inches (42 feet 8 inches) more or less; thence northerly on a line parallel with Attorney Street one hundred feet (100 feet) to the point or place of beginning, and known by the street numbers one hundred and ninety-one (191) and one hundred and ninety-three (193) Delancey Street.

The above description being intended to cover the entire frontage given by the lease and instrument amending the same mentioned in the complaint, and appears by survey to be forty-three feet one inch, and to front on the northerly and seven feet six inches from the easterly side of Attorney Street; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the right, title, and interest of the defendant Phillipp Does on said 12th day of February, 1895, in, to, and under a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 26th day of March, 1891, made by Cornelius L. Hamilton of Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, unto the said Phillipp Does, his executors, administrators, or assigns, of the premises hereinbefore mentioned and described, which lease is recorded in Liber 2076 of Conveyances, and also a certain instrument amendatory of said indenture of lease, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1892, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 28, Section 2, Page 318 of Conveyances; also, all the estate, right, title, term of years to come or unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, both in law as in equity, of the defendant Does above named, of, in, and to the said premises, and each and every part or parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1895.

ISAAC B. BRENNAN, Referee.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
je10-2aw5wM&F&Sjy2

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—MARGARET McCARTHY, by Robert Well, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against CHARLES McCARTHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 11th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest which the defendant Emma Meyer had on the 16th day of April, 1894, in and to the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land beginning at the northwesterly corner of South and Jefferson Streets, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of South Street thirty-seven feet and four inches, thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Jefferson Street and through the centre of a party wall sixty-four feet and four inches; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with South Street, thirty-seven feet and two inches, to the westerly side of Jefferson Street; and thence southerly along said westerly side of Jefferson Street sixty-four feet and three inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known and designated as number 275 South Street, New-York City.—Dated New-York, June 24th, 1895.

EDWARD H. HAWKE, Jr.,
Referee.
BERNARD J. ISECKE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.
je24-2aw8wM&Th&jy16

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—MINNA KNOCH, against ERNESTINE BERNHEIM and others.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 9th day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by J. Montgomery Strong of the firm of Strong & Ireland, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet east of the easterly side of Second Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches, (100.10;) thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches (100.10) to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right of the said Ernestine Bertheim in and to the use of the easterly wall of the building adjoining said premises on the westerly side.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1895.

EDWARD GROSSE, Referee.
CHARLES GOLDZIER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, New-York.
je17-2aw8wM&F&jy9

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HOUSE, STABLE, AND EIGHT LOTS, 152D St., near Boulevard, for sale at a bargain. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

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TO LET.—The store 116 Liberty St., in the centre of the machinery and railroad supplies trade. Apply to JOHN ANDERSON & CO., 114 Liberty St.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas.

No. 193.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, complainant, vs. JOHN H. GASTON, receiver of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, as re-settled under date of the first day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, thereby designated, shall, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1895, the same being the first Tuesday in said month, or on the date to which I may adjourn such sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the point in the County of Dallas, Tex., where the track which connects the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and the Texas Trunk Railroad connects and intersects with the main track of the Texas Trunk Railroad, near the eastern limits of the City of Dallas, said point being about seventeen hundred and twenty-seven feet south, on the point of junction of the Rapid Transit Railroad with said main line of the Texas Trunk Railroad, make sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction, as an entirety, and not in separate parcels, to the highest and best bidder therefor, of the property covered by the mortgage referred to in said decree, and by said decree directed to be sold, viz.: The railroad of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, situate in the Counties of Dallas and Kaufman, in the State of Texas, extending from the City of Dallas in said County of Dallas to Cedar Station, in said County of Kaufman, consisting of a main line upwards of fifty miles in length, and also of all rights of way, tracks, side tracks, ties, rails, culverts, bridges, stations, water stations, water tanks, depots, car houses, engine houses, machine shops, structures, building, locomotives, cars, tenders, machinery, implements, iron, materials, lands, tenements, and other property, chattels, choses in action and things pertaining to the railroad owned by said railroad company, or used or acquired by said railroad company in and for the construction, repairs, renewal, improvement, completion, operation, or management of said railroad, and together with all the chartered and corporate rights, privileges, and franchises possessed or acquired by the railroad company, including the franchise to be a corporation.

Reference is hereby made to the said decree for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property ordered to be sold.

Any holder of any of said bonds may bid and purchase at said sale for his own account. I shall receive no bid on said sale for less than $250,000, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the court, nor shall I receive any bid from any person offering to bid who shall not first deposit with me, as a pledge that such bidder will perform good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $10,000 in money, or by a certified check on some responsible bank. Of the price for which said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the cash deposit hereinbefore required, which shall be received as part of the purchase price, and also at the same rate and from time to time thereafter such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct. The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to take and resell said premises and property upon failure of any purchaser for the certain days to comply with any order of the court requiring payment. The balance of the purchase price not now or hereafter required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good said balance of his bid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering receiver's certificates issued by the order of the court in said cause, or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons, or either, secured by the mortgage dated August 30, 1888, in said decree referred to, such certificates, bonds, and coupons, respectively, being received at such price or rate as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon, in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. All certificates, bonds, and coupons that may be used in make such payment shall be surrendered to the Special Master Commissioner and canceled if the whole amount due thereon is applied upon the purchase price; but if less than such whole amount is applied then the amount so applied shall be stamped or written upon said certificates, bonds, or coupons by said Special Master Commissioner, and such bonds or coupons shall then be returned to the holder. If any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of the court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

The said decree provides that the purchaser or purchasers of the property therein decreed to be sold shall be invested with and shall hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property therein decreed to be sold, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises pertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Texas Trunk Railroad Company or the said John H. Gaston, as receiver, has at any time held or enjoyed the same; and further, that the said purchaser or purchasers shall be and are thereby entitled to hold said railroads and property free and discharged of and from the lien of the mortgage foreclosed as in said decree mentioned and from the claims of all parties to said suit, or either of them, or any intervenors therein or any persons claiming or to claim thereunder.

A. T. WATTS,
ap29-1aw15wM Special Master Commissioner.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The land sought to be taken for the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described plot, piece, or parcel of land, namely:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, distant 187.37 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, with the easterly side of Third Avenue; and running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street 79.26 feet, to the westerly side of Fulton Avenue, (proposed;) thence northerly along said westerly side of Fulton Avenue (proposed) 248.85 feet; thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to said Fulton Avenue (proposed) 59.77 feet, to the easterly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 63; thence southerly and along said easterly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 63, 31.80 feet, and thence again southerly and still along said easterly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 63, 218.70 feet, to the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, June 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Legal Notices.

LIBERTY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, to all persons interested in the LIBERTY INSURANCE COMPANY, that the undersigned, the receiver of the said company, will render a full and accurate account of all his proceedings on oath, to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at Chambers at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 8th day of July, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

And a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a referee to examine and report thereon.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1895.

GEORGE A. MORRISON, Receiver,
46 Cedar Street, New-York City.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY FERGUSON, plaintiff, vs. JOHN S. KENNEDY and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, as sole acting executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Mary Stuart, deceased; James M. Wilson, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary Wilson, deceased; Christiana F. Wallace, Walter Ferguson, Jennie Ferguson, Walter Ferguson, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Ferguson, deceased; Maria Ferguson, James Donald Ferguson, E. Milly Ferguson, Philo D. Ferguson, Margaret Ferguson, Mary D. Dunlap, Jeannie D. Bodine, Anne Donaldson, Abram Wilson, as committee of the person and estate of said Anne Donaldson; Anne D. Tuttle and William G. Tuttle, her husband; William G. Donaldson, Margaret Isabel Donaldson, Robert Stuart Donaldson, James Thaddeus Donaldson, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Arthur McClellan Donaldson, and Ella Whipple Donaldson, his wife; Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if living, and Mary, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; Albert Bruisali and Louisa A. Richardson, his wife; Zebulon Phillips, Paul Fuller, Edward Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Junior, Thomas H. Kelly, and Daniel F. Sullivan, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Eugene Kelly, deceased; William H. Parrell and Edward Kelly, as surviving partners of the firm of Eugene Kelly and Company; The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York; Edward J. Hancy, George A. Colby, Charles G. Burgoyne, Walter McCarthy, Charles Derleth, Viola J. M. Karam, Ella T. Gouverneur, Fanny Richardson and Joseph B. Richardson, her husband; Mary E. Brusali and William H. Birdsall, her husband; Harriet Birdsall and Louis B. Birdsall, her husband; Philena A. Cooper, individually and as administratrix, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of Sarah Jane Richardson, deceased; Lincoln Richardson Cooper, Frederick Cooper, Harriet B. Dewey, Joseph H. Cooper, John McDonald, William B. Richardson, Eva Richardson, Henry P. Sauvan, defendants.—The trial of this action desired in the County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 20th, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Gardner Landon, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; Zebulon Phillips, and Harriet B. Dewey:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Real Estate Legal Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD, commencing on the 19th day of June, 1895, and continuing for nine days consecutively thereafter, of the confirmation of the following assessment:

TWELFTH WARD.—AUDUBON AVENUE, OPENING, between 165th and 175th Streets.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, June 20, 1895.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent,

To ANNER AMELIA REYNOLDS; John B. Reynolds, as executor of the last will and testament of Lucy Fayerweather, deceased; Morris B. Beardsley, as executor of the last will and testament of Lucy Fayerweather, deceased; Lucy J. Beardsley, Mary W. Achter, Emma S. Fayerweather, the Trustees of Amherst College, the Trustees of Dartmouth College, the Trustees of Hamilton College, the University of Rochester, the President and Trustees of Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts; Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College, Cornell University, the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Lincoln University, Lafayette College, Marysville College, Marietta College, Park College, the Trustees of Union College in the town of Schenectady, in the State of New-York; the rector and visitors of the University of Virginia, Wabash College, Wesleyan University, Yale University, the Union Theological Seminary, Northwestern University, Mount Sinai Hospital, Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Manhattan Dispensary, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Methodist Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, New-York Cancer Hospital, the St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New-York, Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the City of New-York, Corporation of Haverford College, the University of the City of New-York, the University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, Harvard College, Princeton College, the Trustees of Rutgers College, Wells College, Elmira College, Vassar College, Barnard School for Women, the Peter Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, the Shattuck School of Faribault, Minnesota; Trinity College, Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York, Annie M. Upham as administratrix of the estate of E. M. Upham, deceased; James A. Roberts, as Comptroller of the State of New-York, and Asbel P. Fitch, as Comptroller of the City of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of our Surrogates of the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 23rd day of July, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick Stoneall, who resides at Maplewood,